CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal, West End, Singer, special Carlton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 134 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
S/S Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10th June	23rd June
S/S Saigon Maru	H. Negura	24th ,,	7th July
S/S Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th ,,	13th July.
S/S Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20th July	3rd Aug.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Yeboshi Maru	T. Morol	3,938	June 4th	June 19th
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4,352	7th ,,	22nd ,,
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto.	6,074	12th ,,	27th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Koteriye	3,817	17th ,,	14th ,, July
Kamakura Maru	Y. Okuno.	3,329	27th ,,	2nd ,,
Taksoka Maru	R. Takiguchi.	7,047	28th ,, July	13th ,,
Ceylon Maru	R. Matsukura	4,905	12th ,,	27th ,,
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	26th ,, Aug.	10th ,,
Awa Maru	Y. Nerei.	6,037	10th	25th ,,

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th June	MADURA *	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,822
24th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
1st July	SACHSENIA	11,439
8th ,,	MALWA†	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,822
5th August	NARKUNDA†	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KHEDIVAH	6,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,902

* Terminates voyage at Plymouth.
† Through steamers from China.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

MALWA / NARKUNDA } Through Steamers from Australia.

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons.
1922 .. 27th July ..	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

13th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
14th July ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.
1922.	
30th June ..	MOREA 10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA 15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
1922.		
8th June	BANDRA ..	Karachi & P'Gulf.
9th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busrah direct
9th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.
14th ,,	K-RAGOLA	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
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NOTICE.

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1898.

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THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,50,18,85
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ... ... Rs. 2,52,52,5
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... ... Rs. 4,98,13,0

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Board of Directors.

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L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

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(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

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SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,000,000
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Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
NOTICE

The Public are hereby informed that the Auction Sale of the remaining lots at the Hajee Bunder Depot, Sewree Bunder will be proceeded on THURSDAY, the 8th instant and the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) daily under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO HOUSE-BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS FIRST CLASS SELECTED MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Bhagwandas Bhagla:—
About 250 tons first class selected moulmein teak squares. Sizes above 6 feet in length and 8 to 14 inches in width also above 10 ft and 15 ft in length.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions, from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 12th June, 1922 at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Hallasia Road, opposite Sevilla Club the following goods:—
A quantity of unserviceable Medical stores, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES COP YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Spring Mill, Naigam, Cross Road, Dadar, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—
T.M.C. 25 cases Cop Yarn No. 28 and 30 and 32.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th June, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 1, 3, 11, 13, 21, Case Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite Mazagon Police Court.
Building Street No. 23, Case No. 140, 1st Navroji Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BALES DHARWA AND YEOTMUL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1922 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the insurance office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire.
91 bales Yeotmul cotton R R 9457/30 Invoice No. 53 of 2-5-22.
90 bales Dharwa cotton R R 9473/35 Ins. No. 82 of 4-5-22
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS. SAFES AND THE INSOLVENT'S SAFES, CUPBOARD, CHAIRS. ELECTRIC FAN, TEAKWOOD BOX, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vithaldas Damoderdas and Co. (Insolvents):—
Safes, cupboard, chairs, teakwood box, clock, mehta boxes, handies, electric fan, big scales with weights, pictures, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc. and bad coins.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES OF GREY MEXICAN CLOTH AND 15 BALES OF GREY UNCALENDERED LONG CLOTH.

By the order of the Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the following persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of the Century Mill in Govind Chok, Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—
On account and at the risk of Mr. Kedurl Ebakiel Ebhraim:—
30 bales of Grey Mexican Cloth quality No. C1060, 24in. by 48 yards by 10 lbs., 25 pieces in each bale.
On account and at the risk of Mr. M. M. Moses:—
15 bales of Grey uncalendered Long Cloth, quality No. 1001, 31in. by 34 yards by 8¼ lbs., 50 pieces in each bale.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 98 CASES PLAIN CALICO LOOMS. SUIT NO. 1052 of 1922.

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., V/s.—P. P. Trivedi and Co.
Under Instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following:—
30 cases plain calico looms, 36 inches reed space (by M.H. Bros.).
The above goods are lying open for inspection at Messrs Jeena and Co. Godown Ballasis Road near Parsi Statue.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 18-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Itala Car completely overhauled and chassis made as good as new with 5 lamps, horn, stepney wheel with new tyres and tubes.
1 Regal Touring Car eight cylinder with Electric lights, speedometer.
By order of Messrs. Dabholker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mortgagor Shanker Pandusang Chowdhri. One De Dion Motor Car in good order.
1 Sunbeam Cycle.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Murly Mansion, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, very rich plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Dresden, Parisian and terracota figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, one sweet-tone piano by Schiedmayer suitable for Indian climate, marble pillars and figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils.
The property of Capt. Smith, Manager, Messrs. Bird and Co.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-de-buf, old bronze and brassware, French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wembridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one iron safe by Godrej, marble top tables and teapoys, etc., etc.
One 15-20 H.P. five seater Hupmobile Motor Car in good order.
Property are on view and catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOMS, FELT HATS, WICKS, HINGES, WRITING TABLES TYPEWRITER, CLOCK, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—
10 case and 30 packages plain calico looms 36 inches reed space.
1 case soft wool felt hats of assorted colours.
5 cases Hinges.
30 cwts. Oakum.
BY ORDER OF N. H. MOOS, ESQR. THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.
Of the Indian Industrial Stores, Limited (in liquidation: writing tables, chairs, bench, cupboard, Typewriter, clock, sarees, patka, Operni, etc etc.
On account of Insurances 4 cases piece goods.
On account and risk of Messrs. J. S. Ebrahim and Co.
2 cases criterion stove weeks.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

SUIT NO. 392 of 1921.

Mohamed Jamal vs. Bai Rahmatbai.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., The Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following.
Gold ornaments such as Bangles, Patli, Buttons, Tulsi, Kadas, Earings, Chand, Rings, Todads, etc. etc.
Silver ornaments such as.—Todas, Payalas, Kadas, Zenjars etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY THE 8TH JUNE 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 8th day of June 1922 at Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions in Dean Lane, Fort, By order of the Liquidator of Messrs. Tothil Sharp and Co. Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation valuable office furniture etc., comprising writing tables pigeon holes, glass and panel door cupboards, record stands, chairs, sample tables, Burmingham, Book safe, No. 10, Remington typewriter, oliver typewriter, American roll top desk, American record cabinet, sundry porcelain ware, paints of sorts, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Framroz Bomanji Shroff and Mahomed Nihaluddin Khan on account and at the risk of the estate of the defaulting purchaser Gordhandas Persi, (deceased) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises on Saturday the 10th day of June 1922 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, without the fort in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1080 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 318 Collector's new No. 4034, Old Survey No. 1/92 and new Survey No. 3/22 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 4069 (2) Street No. 297A, Lady Jamsedji Road, all which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Hassam Moosa Glasswarewalla on or towards the South partly by the property belonging to the Vanza Wadi Masjid and partly by vacant land belonging to the property formerly of Haji Khamisa Casum Ghatkey and now of Jasrab Khamisa Ghatkey on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamsedji Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramjan Badulla and partly by the property formerly of Hassamoodin Bare and now of Mahomed Hossein Bare.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF BIG LOTS of old wood, old copper, brass, zinc, lead, plate iron, angle iron scrap iron old furniture, tables, chairs, cupboards, etc., old and new canvas, rubber, blankets, old clothes, old and new manilla ropes of various sizes, iron chain, life belts, electric wire, electric blowers, boilers, lathes, roller machine complete, etc., too numerous to mention.
Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 12th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.
Sale will be subject to the approval of the D. R. I. M. Purchasers will have to pay 25 per cent., as deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In cases of default the lot will be re-sold without giving any notice at the risk of purchaser if so necessitated.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Moghul House, Fort, Bombay.
No. 94, Main Street, Camp, Poona.

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Commission to Canvassers.
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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

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WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to DR. HARILAL G. BOSE, Noor Mansion, Abdul Rhetman, Street.
A R3970

WANTED—PROFESSORS of German, Philosophy and Commercial subjects. Apply immediately to PRINCIPAL, Gujrat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.
A C13312

WANTED Two MATRICULATES as assistant teachers in the Palanpur High School on a monthly salary of Rs. 40-3-80. Finding for two years essential. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to the HEAD MASER, HIGH SCHOOL, Palanpur.
A R3913

WANTED—A RESIDENT LADY DOCTOR with good qualifications, for a maternity Home at Parel for the Working Classes, with Board and Lodging. Apply to Box. No. 8124 Advt. dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13228

WANTED.—Competent PANTRY CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No 8136, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13288

WANTED AT ONCE.—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE PERSIAN TEACHER, a Mahomedan preferred, and a qualified DRILL MASTER. Apply sharp stating terms to C. T. PARIKH, Vice-Chairman. M. J. High School, Board Viramgam.
A C13302

WANTED—For D. J. Sind College, Karachi, a DEMONSTRATOR in Botany and Geology on probation for one year from June 20th. Pay Rs. 140 per mensem with Provident Fund benefits and future prospects. Apply immediately to S. C. SHAHANI, Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.
A R13208

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—A BRANCH SECRETARY in Bombay for an established Insurance concern on a consolidated salary of Rs. 100 monthly and commission. Only practical and influencial gentlemen capable of organising business and willing to invest Rs. 2,500 in New Shares of the Company, need apply to Box No. 8133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13265

WANTED—For the staff of the All-India Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad:—(1) A well versed AYURVEDIC INDIAN BOTANIST. (2) A PROFESSOR of Ayurvedic literature, also conversant with practical Ayurvedic Chemistry. (3) A GRADUATE in Botany and Zoology. (4) A GRADUATE in Physics and Chemistry. (5) A HAKEEM, learned in the Unani system. Apply with particulars of qualifications, pay, the amount of knowledge of various languages, etc to the PRINCIPAL, All-India Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad.
A R13308

WANTED—(1) PRINCIPAL, starting salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 according to qualifications. Should be able to teach history or English to the B.A. (honours) Classes. (2) PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, with qualifications to teach English to undergraduate classes. (3) PROFESSOR OF LOGIC, with qualifications to teach English to undergraduate classes. (4) PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH. Starting salary for professors shall be Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications should reach "THE SECRETARY, Hyderabad College, Besant Hall, Hyderabad, Sind", not later than Sunday, 11th June, 1922.
A C13313

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MUSLIM GRADUATE of English experience is open to engagement as Tutor, Companion or Secretary. Willing to go to Europe. Please write to Box No. 8140, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3967

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,,.
B C13166

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO RENT—A GODOWN in Valabh Bhuvan Bldg. Dubashwady, opposite Amrutwady, Girgaon Back Road, Convenient to dealers on Sandhurst Road. Apply on spot.
C R3953

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING, on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-16 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3489

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—One large room for office. See VITHALDAS MOOLJEE, 46, Churchgate Street.
C R3971

TO BE LET.—Airy big rooms and small ones with Board. E. L. and Fans at "JANNATI TERRACE". Woodhouse Road, Mid Colaba.
C R3957

TO LET FOR HINDUS, a decent block near Chikalwadi. Apply Mr. RAMA-RAO, 2nd floor, Limaye Building, Chikalwadi, Bombay.
C R3974

COMMODIOUS GARAGES To Let near Post Office, secure and lock up quite suitable for luxurious car, moderate rent. Apply MR. COOPER, 159, Middle Colaba.
C R3965

TO LET.—A big GODOWN at Jacob Circle near Simplex Mills, and a small godown at Modikhana. Apply to LAXMIDAS G. DOSSA, 14, Humman Street, Fort.
C R3937

TO BE LET for SEASON—at Poona, Wellesley Road, one bungalow and two COTTAGES in a spacious compound open to westerly breeze furnished. For rent apply to EXECUTORS of Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3916

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 600 sq ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 9-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-16, Kazi Syed Street. Bombay No. 2.
C R3483

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road, close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated. Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—One double storied shop with two big doors situated on Musjid Bunder Road, near Jakaria Musjid, Proprty of Messrs. Kanhylal Keshoral, Silk Merchants. Apply to Messrs. BHAGWANJEE SUNDERJEE, Jakeria Musjid or to the Universal Auction Prince of Wles Museum, Bombay.
G R3969

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 18124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 15" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C., Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

MACHINERY AND PLANT FOR SALE.—4 Cornish Boilers, Air Compressor by Walker, B.H.P. 200, Winding Engine double drum, 2 Steam Engines 15 B.H.P. and 20 B.H.P., Crossley Semi-Diesel Engine 25 B.H.P., 2 New Bolinder Crude Oil Engines, Marine Type 80 B.H.P., Lathes, Shaping and Drilling Machines, Massey's Steam Hammer, Teakwood Poppet Head 50 feet, Blake Stone-Breaker 15in. by 9in., Petrol Gas Lighting Plant 90 lights, 2 Steel Tanks 28 ft., by 6ft. and 30ft. by 6 ft., Pumps, Tram Rails, Wagons, Piping, Rock Drills, Miscellaneous Plant, General and Mining Stores. Enquiries and offers solicited. Lists on application to Box No. 8142 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13316

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—32 different Colonial Africa Re. 1/2, 75 diff. Foreign Africa Rs. 2/2, 10 diff. Iceland 10 As. The lot 117 diff. Rs. 3/12. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C13311

EDUCATIONAL.

"DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Re-opens 12th June. Enrolments proceeding. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St."
M R3948

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams; imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed; Simplest, Easiest, and Best. of their kind. Over 1,000 students a month and less. Highly spoken of by Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belasmm.
M R13185

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION CLASSES in English and Mathematics will REOPEN SUNDAY, 11th inst. CHANDA RAMJI HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay No. 4, 100 per cent. Results 1921.
M R3963

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, ETAWAH.—Will—REOPEN on July 8, 1922, after summer vacation. The third block of the Boarding House to accommodate fifty boarders is now complete. Provisions have been made for the teaching of Science. Gentlemen desiring to send their boys to the school should send for the prospectus from The Head Master.
M R3972

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST immediately to advance Rs. 75,000 on first mortgage of a business and all machinery operating in a very remunerative industry. Good rate of interest and the whole proposition thoroughly recommended by a well known firm of managing agents. Replies to Box No. 8134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C13269

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

100 only officers' airtight steel UNIFORM CASES, sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long, 17 broad, 12 high, with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects and air, with best 4 level locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rollers at the bottom, brilliant black japanned outside and dark blue inside. Going very cheap for Rs. 30 each, packed in a wooden crate, Rs. 3. If not approved may be returned freight paid. Apply GOOLAM KADIR & CO., Sialkot Cantonment.
R3754

REMOVE YOUR ANXIETIES by consulting Professor P'Jani, M.A., the Astrologico-Scientific Palmist. Gives reliable foreknowledge scientifically explained. Opposite Cox's Building Hornby Road.
T M3930

MORRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES, Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price, Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MORRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

UNIVERSAL AUCTION.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

BEG to announce to the public that there will be a Grand Auction of the very best household and office furniture on SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m. and SUNDAY, at 10-30, a.m. Articles including carpets and Brassware will be auctioned, prices to suit all pockets. Special seating accommodation and Refreshment Bar has been arranged. A Special boon to those leaving the station we can include any article for them in this Auction. We also undertake to auction at your premises at a very reasonable charge send your articles in at once to the Manager, Universal Auction.
R3885

AEROPLANE CLOTH

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 33 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 2.

Telegraph: "EMISSARY."

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)

P.S. Pandit Kriparam's dseply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3878

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.

103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

NOTICE.

WILL the gentlemen from Bombay who recently in my absence visited Pirpainti, E. I. Ry. Loop, Behar, to see my Agave plantation with a view to possibly starting a Cloth Factory, or any one else who may be interested, please communicate with me at once if he wishes to do business as these land will otherwise be put to a different use. Manager, Colgong Concern. P. O. Pirpainti, E. I. Ry. Loop.
13397

NOTICE.

WADHWAN STATE WANTS TO SELL second-hand MACHINERIES viz:—Oil Engine, Press Engine, Pumps, Boilers, Sewing Machines, Eelctric Plant of 110 Volts, motor, steam Dunkey, Gins, electric fans, arc lamps, motor pumps, sawing machine, etc.

For particulars apply to—

DEWAN, WADHWAN STATE,
Wadhwan City.
C13273

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1922, a 13-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1921.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Messrs. Parmanandas Chaturbhuj and Pranjivan Vuesonjee as additional Directors of the Company.

4th.—To appoint Directors in place of these who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6th.—To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 8th to Wednesday, the 21st June, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1922.
C13309

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES OF CARGOES per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Bombay Maru," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th June from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE LAHORE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

(1) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Medicine.
(2) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Clinical Medicine.
(3) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Surgery.
(4) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Operative Surgery.
(5) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Diseases of the Eye.
(6) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

Applicants should possess medical qulisacations which are registrable in the United Kingdom.

The pay of the appointments will be Rs. 500 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,000. There will be no allowances in addition to the pay. The posts will be pensionable.

Private practice will be allowed provided it does not interfere with the official duties of the Clinical Assistants.

The duties will be to assist the Professors in their respective subjects, to act as Clinical tutors to the students of their Departments and to supervise the work of the students in the wards and out-patient Departments.

The appointments will be on probation for one year which period may be extended if necessary.

Applications, which should be accompanied by the following:—

1. Proof of age,
2. Certificate of Health signed by a Civil Surgeon.
3. Certificate of conduct.
4. Date of qualification.
5. Statement shewing how occupied since qualifying.
6. Original or certified copies of qualifications and testimonials.

must be submitted to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, "Bilaskie," Simla. [illegible] 1922. [illegible] applicants will be required to commence their duties at the opening of the next session on the 2nd of October, 1922.
C13278

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK,

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Musjid.
C13084

SALE THIS DAY

THE SALE OF SURPLUS WINES and OILMAN STORES by public auction as previously advertised will take place on the P. S.S. "FRANZ FERDINAND" lying at North Troopship Buoy at 3-00 p.m., this afternoon.

Steam Launch will leave "Chalenor" Steps Government Dockyard for the "FRANZ FERDINAND" at 2-30 p.m. and will return to the Dockyard after the auction.

H. W. V. BEATTY,
Commander, R.I.M.
Manager, Price Steamships.
C13303

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO FOREST CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on or before 20th June 1922, for cutting and removing Timber from Magathana Forest, which admeasures about four thousand Acres and is situated at Borivli, Bombay Suburban District. All necessary information can be obtained at the Khote's Office at Borivli.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Inamdar of Magathana.
R3938

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of laying sett stone pavement on 9" cement concrete bottoming along (1) Frere Road in continuation of the portion already laid with similar pavement, (2) Portions of Dongri Street, (3) Musjid Bridge from Dongri Street to Argyle Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be requierd.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th June 1922.
C13301

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

NO. 2170/26—5—22.
E 2193/25—5—22.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ADAMJI MOOSABHOY also known as Patel Adambhoy Moosa also as Adambhoy Moosa Kantharia, late of Bombay Sooni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant and married man. ..... Deceased.

(1) YEMANABAI and (2) FATMABAI, widows of the abovenamed deceased both of Bombay Sooni Mahomedans, residing at Arthur Road, Tardeoh without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 22nd day of May, 1922.
Messrs. MEWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13298

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits belonging to the joint family mentioned in the petition but standing in the name of Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, late of Bhawanagar Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Bhawanagar, ... Deceased.

BHANUPRASAD VISHNUPRASAD, of Bhawanagar now temporarily residing at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, KNIGHT, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this Fourth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. Malabari, Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C C13297

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE No. 3455

TO-DAY
AT 5-15, 7, 8-45
& 10-30 P. M.

THE FAMOUS PLAYER LASKY.
Society Drama.
(in 7 Reels)

"Why Change Your Wife"

Featuring
GLORIA SWANSON, THOMAS MEIGHAN
and
BEBE DANIELS
Comedy
"THE FICKLE BLACKSMITH"
with
EDDIE LYONS AND EILEEN SEDGWICK
DE SOUSA'S ORCHESTRA
POPULAR PRICES.

NEXT SAT. BILL HART IN **The Return of Draw Egan**
FIRST TIME IN INDIA

THE EXCELSIOR.

—TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
MAY ALLISON
IN
" HER INSPIRATION "

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY.
presents,
"THE QUAINTS."
Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m.
after 7 p. m. at the theatre.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
HOW'S YOUR HEART?
Can it stand the shock of spine-tingling thrills? Can it resist the jolt of sudden surprises? Can it cope with cyclonic sensations?
THEN SEE
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
THIS WEEK EPISODES 4, 5, and 6

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"Riders of the Night"
Featuring
VIOLA DANA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Vitagraph's latest and best Serial
VEILED MYSTERY
with ANTONIO MORENO and PAVLINE CUBLEY
SECOND INSTALMENT.
Includes another marvellous Century Comedy and three more episodes packed with new thrills and unseen punches.
COMMENCE EVEN TO-DAY!
This serial is also being shown at
ALEXANDRA CINEMA, BYCULLA

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT AND FOURTH WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
Juanite Hansen
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
WITH
Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most Startling mystery Sensation. It will hold you in its Vise-like grip of Suspense THRILL! THRILL! THRILL!
Episode 10th. The Water Peril
11th Pawns of Power
12 th. The price of a Throne
PATHE GAZETTE
AND
POLLARD COMIC
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY
3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
Daily, 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

FOUR SHOWS DAILY.
Extra Show on Wednesday and Thursday at 3-30 on Friday at, 3-30 p.m. and 1-45 p.m.
STAR CINEMA
Grant Road Tram Terminus.
FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY
BEGINNING TUESDAY
The magnificient Indian production
SATI SAVITRI
produced by HINDUSTHAN Film Co.
A special arrangement
BY SPECIAL REQUESTS
of our discriminate Hindu patrons has been made to show this film during the festive Savitri week. Our programme includes the famous Hindu picture with our popular wonder serial
WHIRL WIND
Featuring CHARLES HUTCHISON and a roaring two-part
COMEDY

under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY;
on
Saturday, 10th June 1922 at 8-30 p. m:
(S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA.
Sunday 11th June 1922 at 3. P. M. (S. S.)
MANAPMAN.
proprietors.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors
86, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 2560.

ASSAYERS AND ANALYSTS.
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS. METALLURGISTS. ASSAYERS AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, ETC.
MINES and PROPERTIES Examined, Advice on Development Equipment and Operation, etc.
RESEARCH Industrial technical service.
ASSAYS made of all Minerals, Metals, Bullion, etc.
HALL-MARKING of Indian Gold and Silver ware a Speciality.
Leading Exchange Banks in Bombay have agreed to accept our Marks and Certificates on Gold and Silver Bullion assayed by us.
A fully equipped and Staffed Laboratory has been installed at the above address where Analysis of all substances can be undertaken.
HUGHES & DAVIES
Stock-Exchange Bldgs.,
139, Maldive Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East India	Nil
,, ,, Import	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid Americans Spot	11 97
Egyptian F. G. F.	19 00
New York, 11 a.m. July	20 36
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	20 21
	Jan. 19 92
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	20 19
	Oct. 19 65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	11 79
July	11 64
Aug.	11 55
Sept.	—
Oct.	11 28
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 99
Feb.	—
Mar.	10 85
April	—
May	10 75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 6th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	11 61
July	11 59
August	11 42
September	11 38
Oct.	11 30
November	11 21
December	11 12
January	11 06
February	10 99
March	10 93
April	10 87
May	10 82

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
June	17 70
July	17 75
Aug.	17 90
Sept.	18 00
Oct.	18 10
Nov.	18 25
Dec.	18 30
Jan.	18 30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 6th

U. G. Bengal Good	7 90
,, ,, Fully Good	8 30
,, ,, Fine	8 70
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 35
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	9 25
,, ,, ,, Fine	10 15
U. G. Broach Good	10 25
,, ,, Fully Good	10 65
,, ,, Fine	11 05
M. G. Scinde Good	7 80
,, ,, Fully Good	8 20
,, ,, Fine	8 60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	14,000
,, ,, to Continant	15,000
Futures at New York July	20 25
,, ,, Oct.	20 08
,, ,, Dec.	20 00
,, ,, Jan.	19 18
Spot Cotton at New York	20 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 38
Futures at New York July	20 09
,, ,, Oct.	19 54
Sales at Bio Office (No. 7 quality)	11 1/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mixed	69 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 5th.

Future at New York	July	20 25
	Oct.	20 08
	Dec.	20 00
	Jan	19 81

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 6th

Bentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
,, ,, 2 months hence	35 1/7
Closing Tone of Silver:—China Sellers Uncertain	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
,, 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 6th

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	52/3
Buglotta Basso 53 lbs. June-July Sellers	54/6
Australian 52 lbs June Sellers	54/6

Tone:—Firm

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SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 114
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July Barely steady	£ 18 3/8
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusserat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 17 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombs per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quiet May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Linseed, Argentine June-July demand poor	£ 19 1/4
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 63 1/4
Copper, Braziers'	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 85 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 5/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	68
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 1/4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt.	10
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	7 3/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—Easier owing to increased stocks.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Augt. Sellers	16/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June July Nominal	19/6
Do- Do. June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Nominal	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Nominal	20/9
Tone:—Quieter.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 7.

To-day 13 points were reported higher in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July-August at Rs. 494 and going up by half a rupee eased to Rs. 490½ on office selling. Again touching Rs. 491½ declined to Rs. 489 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 487. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 487 and closed at Rs. 486. Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 427½ and the prices fluctuated between Rs. 426 and Rs. 424. The rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 425. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 442 and went down to Rs. 439 on general selling. After fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 438 F G M G Bengal July was Rs. 361 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a quiet tone yesterday and about 2,500 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, June 7th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	486
Fully Good Bengal	July	360
Fine Oomra	July	420
,, ,,	Sept.	434
Southerns	July/August	486

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 7th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	489
Fully Good Bengal	July	362
Fine Oomra's	July	424
,, ,,	Sept.	438
Southerns	July/August	489

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7th

Description, Super-Fine F Good Good fine						
M. G. Bengal and Sind						
Punjab	—	—	385	365	345	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	—	450	435	420	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	—	485	470	455	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	—	470	455	440	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	510	500	490	—
Southerns	—	—	—	515	505	495

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 7/16
Bank Demand	1-3 15/32
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1-3 11/16
Fcs Demand	312
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	274
Japan	184
Singeporse	180 1/3

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 7th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Basis Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Bail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-33	68	0	0	9	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66	0	0	9	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	68	0	0	9	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	12	0	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	6	0	14	14	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	12	0	14	5	0
Teaseed, White 35-15	38	0	0	18	0	0
Teaseed, Gajer 75-25	84	0	0	—	—	
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	80	0	0	—	—	
Teaseed Black	78	0	0	—	—	
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	15	0	0
Groundnuts	77	0	0	—	—	
Jawa	—	—	—	—	—	
Mowraseed	8	0	0	—	—	
Barley	44	0	0	—	—	
Castorseed	87	0	0	—	—	
Cotton Seeds	38	8	0	5	11	0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat-Aug.-Sept	10	3	0
[illegible Sept	10	12	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/2
Bars Gold forward 27/1/6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27
Bars Silver ready 96/4
Bars Silver 1st settlement 96/6
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 94/8

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 3/8
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 13/32
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 11/16
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 1/2
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 17/32
Tone of Exchange—Easy Uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 314
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 334
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 324
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs 164½
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 159½
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 199
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 274
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 347
London Gold ready sh 92-1
London Silver ready d 35-4
London Silver froward d 35-2
Tone of silver—Dull India bought, China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.50
Paris Exchange Frcs 49.30
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.50
Belgium Exchange Frcs 53.40
Italian Exchange Frcs 86.20
German Exchange Mrks 1290
Prague Exchange Krons 231

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent. War Loan 86/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed quiet with small business.
The follwing are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 121, Central 38, Tata Bank 16/12xd., Eastern 90.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2675, Alliance 305n., Apollo 96/4, Birla Mills 90, Bombay Cotton 1225, By-Dyeing 1555, Bradbury 1180, Century 922/8, Cent.-India 4955, Colaba Land 2415, Coorla 285, Crescent 620, Currimbhoy 1922/8, David 1815, Edw. Sassoon 565, Elphinston 175m., Fazulbhoy 1470, Gokak 235, Ind. Blaeching 200, Ind. Malwa 692/8, Jamshed Mrg. 480xd., Kastoorchand 995, Khatao 610, Kohinoor 3560, Luxmi cotton 5200, Meyer Sassoon 335, New Great 930, New City 710, Pabani 955, Pearls 1245, Phoenix 995, Shapurji 392/8, Simplex 1012/8, Standard 2400n, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 5360, Tata Mill 1100xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 545, B. Burma 555, B. Burma N. I. 152/12pr., Bt.-Burma pet 10/2 B. Tramway 131/4xd., B. Flour 1450, B. Steam 242/8, Bundi Cement 41/8, Ind.-Cement 295xd., Katni Ord. 285, Katni Defd. 1380, New India 22/8 Shivrajpur 30/8, Tata Iron Ord. 73/12, Tata Iron Defd. 298/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 67/8, Tata Iron N. Defd. 270 Tata Hydro 815xd., Tata Oil 47/8 and Scindia Steam 7.

CHEMICALS.

June 7.

The Quotations are as under:—
Brown Sugar Lead, Rs. 34
Bichromate Soda, Rs. 56
Bichromate Potash, Rs. 65
White Sugar Lead, Rs. 42
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 20
Caustic Soda, Rs. 33
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 24-8
Sodium Sulphide (Jap.), Rs. 20
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 23
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 7-8
Epsom Salt, Rs. 7
Aniline Salt, Rs. 1-1
Dextrine, Rs. 45
Farina, Rs. 24
Sago-flour, Rs. 17

MILL-STORES.

June 7.

The Quotations are as under:—
Healds, Rs. 2-6
Reeds, Rs. 0-5-0
Roller Cloth, Rs. 10
Roller Skins, Rs. 75 (Eng.)
Roller Skins, Rs. 45 (Country).
Roller Cloth, Rs. 10-8 (18 oz.)
Sizing Flannel, Rs. 5-4
Rovings, Rs. 32
Stubbings, Rs. 38
Bandings, Rs. 1-4 (Oldham.)
Bandings, Rs. 1-12 (Kenion.)
Tubular Banding, Rs. 2-3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, June 6th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches		29.725
Temperature of Air	Degrees	86.7
Wet Bulb Thermometes	"	78.5
Dew Point	"	75.5
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		3.6
Maximum temperature of Air	"	91.8
Minimum do do	"	82.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do	miles.	195
Fall of Rain	Inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	"	2.94
Do. do. year	"	2.94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th		0.00

A 'TAILOR'S" RUSE

For sometime past a so-called tailor's ruse in the city has been the source of trouble to Indian ladies. A correspondent writing on the subject complaints that a few days back she came across a Hindoo tailor of a very talkative nature of whom when she enquired regarding the making charges fo ran ordinary blouse he said he would charge only Re. 1-9 including the inner covering for it. His temptingly small charges have induced many respectable Indian ladies to part with their costly pieces of cloth. On being questioned, the tailor said that he had has shop in the Fort opposite Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, where, as a matter of fact, she, to her great surprise, found that there was no such shop in existance. The tailor seems to have carried his art of deception to perfection when it is realised that on approaching a person for getting his custom he goes on citing names of some neighbours whose clothes he claims to have prepared. This sort of artifice is quite enough to assure a poor victim of his honesty. The aggrieved correspondent warns other ladies to be on their guard not to fall easy victims to such a dishonest tailor.

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	J'ne	h. m.	ft. in		J'ne	h. m	ft. in
Th.	8	m 10 46	18 8	S	8	m 4 0	15 2
		10 30a	20 11			4 29a	18 8
F	9	m 11 21	20 2	S	9	m 4 42	14 11
		11 16a	17 0			5 26a	16 5
S	10	m 0 12a	20 5	M	10	m 5 23	14 11
		10 59a	20 11			6 10a	18 3
S	11	m 0 49a	20 3	M	11	m 6 0	15 3
						6 51a	8 8
M	12	m 0 40	21 7	Tu	12	m 0 55	15 7
		1 24a	23 10			7 39a	18 5
Tu	13	m 1 10	20 2	W	13	m 7 7	16 4
		1 59a	23 3			8 7a	18 9
W	14	m 9 56	17 10	Th	14	m 8 15	16 9
		9 40a	16 9			8 49a	19 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th June, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and except in the north of the division humidity is in excess. Temperature was below normal in the southeast of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the west of the division and at Mainpuri and Jhansi humidity is in excess. Both day and night temperatures were below the average in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess except at Karachi. Temperature was below normal at Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below the average at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and in the southern half of the reporting area humidity is in defect. Temperature was below normal at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Karwar had 0.13 inch. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Marmugao and in defect at Ratnagiri and at the latter station night temperature was slightly higher han usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was generally above normal.

General Remarks.—Rain has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Karwar. Over the rest of the reporting area it is restricted to a few falls on the north Madras coast. Colombo reports a heavy fall of 2.16 inch. of rain and the sea has become rough there. Conditions in the southeast Arabian Sea are probably becoming favourable for a strengthening of the monsoon current. Strong winds are blowing over Cutch and Kathiawar and the sea is moderate at Dwarka and Karachi.

Forecast.—An increase of rain is likely in Malabar and some extension into the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th June, 1922.

The monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula and has weakened slightly in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Kumaon hills, Malabar and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab hills, the Konkan, Coorg and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair; Mergui one inch; Victoria Point, Bassein two; Diamond Island one; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Akyab, Dhubri, Cherrapunji one; Darjiling one and a half; Barisal one; Jeoore two; Chakrata, Calicut, Cochin and Salem one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum (past 24 hours)	Temp. in Shade. Minimum (past 24 hours)	Humidity (past 24 hours)	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	0	0
Do. 6th	96.6	85.1	74		0	0
Jask	103.0	86.8	48		0	—0.06
Muskat	—	—	—		0	0
Do. 6th	115.8	90.2	12		0	—0.13
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.4	89.2	57		0	—0.03
Rawalpindi	103.7	76.5	32		?	?
Lahore	106.1	82.6	44		?	?
Risaur	103.4	76.5	55		0.07	—0.26
Ambala	97.2	79.7	60		2.40	+2.38
Delhi	96.6	77.4	57		1.86	+1.83
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	101.4	79.8	49		1.18	+1.11
Mainpuri	99.7	76.1	82		1.37	+1.37
Jhansi	104.4	77.9	60	0.04	0.10	+0.19
Cawnpore	102.0	81.7	55		0.70	+0.53
Allahabad	104.6	81.6	46		0.05	+0.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.1	83.2	66		0	0
Karachi	89.4	81.1	77		0	—0.06
Ajmer	99.8	80.8	62		0.64	+0.62
Jaipur	104.5	71.5	56	0.04	0.04	+0.01
Kotah	103.0	81.0	45		0.36	—0.04
Mount Abu	85.0	66.4	67		0	0
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Veraval	—	—	—		—	—
Bhuj	94.0	75.4	62		0	—0.07
Dwarka	88.3	83.0	79		0	+0.23
Veraval	85.5	80.2	81		0	+0.15
Rajkot	101.0	81.1	66		0	—0.06
Bhavnagar Para	104.6	81.2	55		0.32	—0.10
Surat	94.0	82.6	70		0	+0.32
Ahmedabad	107.0	83.1	62		0.32	+0.31
Deesa	104.0	81.7	50		0	—0.03
Neemuch	—	—	—		—	—
Indore	96.2	75.7	49		0.16	+0.07
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	97.0	76.8	57	0.07	2.15	+2.11
Saugor	94.6	72.4	46		0.89	+0.89
Hoshangabad	96.5	77.2	53		1.95	+1.49
Khandwa	103.8	78.1	48		0.99	+0.82
Akola	103.3	79.5	51		0.77	+0.66
Amraoti	103.3	80.6	51		0.82	—0.55
Nagpur	105.5	80.2	44		0.64	—0.43
Chanda	106	84.0	48		0.04	—0.66
Raipur	105.5	82.1	43	0.01	0.68	+0.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.8	82.8	74		2.94	+1.76
Ratnagiri	88.7	81.7	70		3.13	—0.90
Marmugoa	88.9	80.2	87		4.00	+0.80
Karwar	89.5	76.8	88	0.13	3.83	+3.58
BOMBAY DAGGAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.1	75.2	54		0.51	—0.33
Ahmednagar	99.8	68.8	55		0.11	—1.15
Poona	94.2	72.1	60		0.31	—0.95
Sholapur	101.2	71.8	65	?	?	?
Bijapur	96.4	71.8	63		1.36	+0.40
Belgaum	89.4	68.4	70		0.06	—1.07
Aurangabad	100.1	72.0	61		0.98	+0.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.9	78.4	49		0.53	+0.11
Hyderabad	101.1	76.8	64		0.15	—0.79
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	74.6	86	0.24	6.35	—0.46
Calicut	85.8	75.0	94	0.50	3.94	—3.78
Cochin	88.4	74.7	84	0.67	3.76	—3.25
Colombo	87.2	74.6	80	2.16	3.43	+1.53
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	103.6	80.2	51	0.20	0.34	—0.51
Bellary	99.5	70.1	65	0.04	0.09	—0.50
Cuddapah	102.4	78.4	53		0.05	+0.29
Madras	101.2	80.7	61		1.23	—0.51
Bangalore	96.8	65.4	76		0.94	—0.27
Coimbatore	98.6	70.4	78		0.4	—0.20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Pamban	94.0	80.0	87		1.8	+1.04

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BURMA LETTER

SUICIDAL POLICY OF THE G C, B. A.

Y. M. C. A. COURTESY.

RANGOON, May 19.

(From our Correspondent.)

The G. C. B. A. Committee, which met last Sunday to consider the resolution of the All-Burma Home Rule League to boycott the Reforms which are expected to be ushered in shortly, did not come to any decision. The All-Burma Home Rule League is an association affiliated to the G. C. B. A. and after the question is considered by the Committee of the latter, they will formally put it before the general body, by the end of this month. I have been privately informed by one of the Burmese leaders that the G. C., B. A. will in all probability decide to accept the Reforms on some such principle as the Maharashtra school advocate to-day in India. The Burmese position is really weak. The G. C. B. A., thanks to their suicidal, game of exclusiveness from non-Burman Buddhist communities in Burma, have to face an ugly situation. Among the Burmese themselves there are two parties the *Wunthanao* people, corresponding to our Nationalists, and the *Bahuthatas*, the Burmese moderates. Besides it is certain that even if the G. C. B. A. decide to keep out, the other communities in Burma, the Karens, the Shans, the Burmese Christians, the Indo-Burman Muslims, the Chinese and a section of the Indian community will go in. The G. C. B. A., therefore, fear that if they decide to non-co-operate, they cannot really make any impression on the Government. No one loves diarchy but the sense of wounded self-respect which the non-Burman Buddhists feel may drive them to act in a manner inimical to the C. C. B. A. which has refused to co-operate with them. I can speak confidently of the Indian community here. If the G. C. B. A. would permit Indian membership, I am sure the community would prove true to Burma's interests almost to the last man. The *Rangoon Mail* has been consistently pleading for this unity for these five years, but nothing has come one of it. I hope that under the stress of present necessity desirable changes may be made in the G. C. B. A. rules co-operation or non-co-operation, to fight the bureaucracy, all races Burma must unite. In the councils, under the existing conditions, the Government will have it their own way by pitting one community or interest against another. So the best thing the G. C. B. A. can do is to bring about unity and boycott the councils.

THE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Provincial Congress Committee here is a sleepy body and has done little in the way of pushing on with Congress work. It has funds at their disposal and its lethargy is unpardonable. During the National Week, last month, it did some useful work in selling Khaddar. It appears to have become somewhat busy of late. I hear that it is shortly going to start a Khadi Bhandar and also provide for training in spinning and weaving.

THE GUJERATI SCHOOL.

I wrote some time ago of an incident when a school-boy was turned out of the examination hall for wearing a Gandhi cap. The Director of Public Instruction, soon after this incident, issued a circular to the aided schools that Gandhi caps should be banned on pain of instantaneous withdrawal of the grant. The Gujerati school here is an aided institution and most of the students use this kind of cap and I heard, to my extreme chagrin, that the school authorities, most of whom are Gujeraties, had actually decided to obey this outrageous order. Mr. Revashankar Mehta of Bombay, the brother of Dr. P. J. Mehta of this place, was here on a visit and he seems to have improved the position. He soundly rated the school authorities on the unmanly way they were behaving and infused into them some self-respect. The secretaries of the school who are all of them rich men have consented to throw up the grant and to nationalise the school. When it reopens, spinning will be made compulsory and a special curriculum devised.

AN UNSEEMLY INCIDENT.

The Y. M. C. A. (Town Branch) invited the editor of the "Rangoon Mail" to deliver a lecture on the "Indo-Burma problem" and because the lecturer suggested that residents in Burma should join the G. C. H. A. if that body allowed it, the Y. M. C. A. Secretary, Mr. Maclean, had the discourtesy to disown the lecturer saying that he was sorry that he had allowed, inadvertently, a political appeal to be made from the Y. M. C. A. platform. The subject of the lecture was the choice of the Y. M. C. A. people, and the lecturer's views were also well known and under these circumstances I think the Y. M. C. A. behaved most outrageously in insulting the lecturer thus. The "Rangoon Mail" contained an article by "scribbler" exposing the ways of the Y. M. C. A. and no reply has been vouchsafed to the public, I suppose, because the Y. M. C. A. is ashamed of its own conduct.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The rains have begun in Burma. The 'Rangoon Patrika', the Gujerati weekly which is being issued under the auspices of the "Rangoon Mail", is having a hard time. I hope it will be soon converted into a bi-weekly.

INDIANISING THE JUDICIARY.

BENGAL CHAMBER OPPOSES DEPARTURE FROM EXISTING SYSTEM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 6.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed their opinion on the question of proportion of Indian Judges in the High and Chief Courts. The Committee of the Chamber foresee that there is a possible danger of the high standard of these courts being affected if there is any disturbance of principles which have guided the appointments to bench in the past, the proportion of Indian Judges in High and Chief Courts has very materially increased during past thirty years showing clearly how rapidly development in this direction has proceeded. The Committee do not take any exception to this development but they do regard it as absolutely essential that appointments should be based on efficiency alone. To the Committee it appears in the highest degree necessary to guard by a steady rather than by a spectacular process against any risk of a set—back. The Committee freely recognise how much administration of justice in India owes to the ability and thoroughness of the many brilliant Indian Judges who have occupied the bench, but they cannot think that it is either necessary or expedient that there should be any departure from the principle which has always governed appointments to the bench, and any question of fixing a definite proportion as between Indian and European Judges, necessarily involves a departure from that principle. In a word, efficiency must continue to be the basis of selection and the Committee believe that in the interest of efficiency, it is necessary that in the meantime European Judges should be retained approximately in their grades.

Regarding the proposed reduction in the number of civilian Judges, the Committee think that it is unreasonable to suggest that judges who have been engaged in administering justice in lower courts for twenty years or more, should be debarred from appointment to higher courts. The idea embodied in proposed modification of section 101 of Government of India Act is, of course, to provide that the bench should be recruited to the extent of a large majority from the bar, but there is no suggestion that there should be any differentiation as between Indians and Europeans. The Committee are opposed to the adoption of the proposal for it seems to them, that the experience and training gained by a civilian whose service had been largely spent in administering criminal law in mofussil, will have given a practical insight into human nature in districts which must be of considerable value at least in work of appellate courts—an experience and training which a barrister judge has not necessarily had. The Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that there is no necessity in either of the two respects indicated to make any alteration in the existing system of appointments in High Courts or Chief Courts.

TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in expressing their opinion on the proposed Trade Union legislation in India, state their entire agreement with the suggestion of the Government that every facility should be offered for the development of the Trade Union movement along healthy lines. At the same time they feel that the Government has overstated the case for registration and protection of Trade Unions when they say that the unmber of so called unions in India is now considerable and is increasing. As the result of economic conditions and industrial unrest, a considerable unmber of these so-called Trade Unions have come into being. These are more trade strike committees than permanent labour organisations. It must, however, be admitted, says the Chamber that there are still in existence a few labour organisations and these bodies should receive every encouragement to develop along proper lines.

The Chamber deprecate the application to India, where labour bodies are of recent origin and primitive in organisation, of legislation framed to suit conditions in Western countries where labour unions are of long standing and are highly organised. The Chamber supported the registration of Trade Unions.

The Chamber think that it would be most undesirable to countenance picketing in any form.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe, of the Calcutta High Court, who has been staying in Puri has just been honoured by the title of *Tantra Vachaspati* by the Puri Veda Vidyalaya. On the occasion Mr. Justice Woodroffe gave a brief lecture in Sanskrit.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city for the week ending 3rd June, viz 635, was 8 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.06. These figures compare favourably with those for the 22nd week of 1921, when the mortality was 1,002 and death rate 53.19, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 903 and death-rate 47.94.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 6 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 242, as against 14 and 248 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 161 were among infants under one year of age; 21 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 2 deaths. Small-pox 5 attacks (including 1 Harbour case) and 3 deaths and Plague 11 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 348, as against 339 in the 22nd week of the last year and the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

The views of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, on the subject of Railway Risk Notes have been forwarded to the Government of India by the Secretary in a letter dated the 2nd inst. In the course of the letter it is stated:—

My Committee fear that the whole trouble with regard to "Railway Risk" notes and the many inconveniences and harassments merchants have to suffer therefrom, besides the bitterness aroused between Railway Administration and the mercantile community are in no small measure due to the existing differentiation between the two rates for the carriage of goods viz. "the Owner's risk" rate and the "Railway Risk" rate, consignors are naturally tempted to book their goods at the lower rate, and the Railway Companies on their part also are extremely reluctant to accept consignments at their risk. The result is, paradoxical as it may appear, that both the consignors and the Railway Companies prefer the "Owner's Risk" rate, the Companies in order to safeguard their own interests, getting the consignors to exempt them from liability under certain circumstances.

The responsibility of Railways as public carriers is at present limited first by the Indian Contract Act in India and then by the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890. Under the Indian Contract Act the Railway is bound to take as much care of the goods entrusted to its charge as a man of ordinary prudence would take of his own goods, but this liability is further limited by the Railway Act, Section 72 wherein it is provided that by an agreement on form approved by the Governor-General-in-Council the Railway Company can reduce its responsibility under the Act.

The consignors are made to sign "Risk Note" forms for one reason or the other, and the practical exemption from all liability that the Railway Companies enjoy leads to extremely undesirable results like the following:—

(a) Grave inducement to the Railway staff to be dishonest.

(b) Heavy losses to consignors.

(c) Litigation between Railway Companies and consignors.

(d) Waste of public money through the staff and forwarding agents colluding as is often alleged in committing frauds on the Railway Company in the matter of claims.

(e) Utter indifference of the Railway authorities to the grievances of the mercantile community.

The real remedy, therefore, lies my committee feel, in having one rate only, viz., the "Railway Risk" rate in fixing it at the present level of the "Owner's Risk" rate; and in eliminating defects in the "Railway Risk" note forms, which have made them such a hardship to the mercantile community and which have been so prolific of all kinds of theft and dishonesty. The "Railway Risk" rate has been recently enhanced and my committee fail to see any reason why the Companies should not accept consignments at this enhanced rate at *their* risk.

QUESTION OF DEFECTIVE PACKING.

With regard to the defective packing my Committee beg to suggest that the Railway Companies should be authorized to refuse to book consignments defectively packed, unless the consignor remedies such defects or signs a risk note absolving companies from liability for damage, etc., on the ground of such packing. It may be mentioned that in Germany as far as my Committee are aware the double rate does not exist and the German Railways do take the risk in regard to loss, diminution in bulk, or damage to consignments while under their charge. They have, however, safeguarded themselves from liability in the case of defective packing of several types. If the double rate is dispensed with in this country and a single railway risk rate substituted in its place the interests of Railway Companies could be similarly safeguarded. Care must be taken, however, to see that the evils of the existing Railway Risk notes are not perpetuated in the future. My Committee beg to suggest accordingly several changes in the existing risk notes in order that the new risk notes whatever may be their form might be free from those extremely onerous, harmful and injurious defects.

AMENDMENT OF RAILWAY ACT.

After suggesting modifications in the several Risk Note form, the letter deals with amendment of Section 140 of the Railway Act:—Under this section, says the letter, the words "Railway Administration" are not very clearly defined. The amendment must go to the effect that a notice addressed by a merchant to any responsible officer of the railway must be deemed to be sufficient notice, under Section 140 of the Act. Merchants are often driven from pillar to post in addressing complaints to the Railway officials and it does not infrequently happen that their suit is dismissed in a court of law on the technical ground that they did not address the proper official. Such a state of things should be remedied at once, and my Committee suggest that besides the Agent of the Railway Company, the General Traffic Manager, the Deputy Traffic Manager, the Traffic Superintendent and the Goods Superintendent, and such other responsible officers must be considered as officers to whom merchants can address their notice for compensation or for claims, so as to render a notice so addressed valid and in conformity with the requirements that it must be addressed to the "Railway Administration."

MYSORE AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your esteemed daily for the following few facts which may have inadvertently escaped your notice when you commented on Mysore agairs in your issue of the 29th April last.

I believe that about a couple of months prior to the outbreak of the Great War the Mysore Government advanced 25 lakhs—some say 35 lakhs—to some German firm for the supply of materials but the war broke-out soon afterwards and the German firm in question disappeared. The payment seems to have been made at the instance of the Palace Clique to which you have referred. It does not appear that the Mysore Government has taken any steps towards the recovery of this huge sum, nor have the public been told anything concerning the transaction or the reason for the Government's inaction.

Then there is the scandal about the purchases for the State Military Department. Though this subject has formed the common talk of the hour and some high officials are involved no action has been taken so far owing apparently to the influence of the Palace Clique. It may be interesting in this connection to state that the military portfolio is in charge of the brother of the Maharaja.

There is another matter, which scarcely ever comes to light because of the intimate bearing it has on the Palace finance. I refer to the overdrawings by the Palace on the State Treasury beyond the Maharaja's Civil List and other perquisites as well as the pension given to the members of the Mysore Ruling family including the Yuvaraja who alone draws annually a lakh and a half or so. I think when the Government of India approved of the Maharaja's Civil List being raised from 16 to 20 lakhs, they insisted upon economy in the administration to the extent of the increase. The overdrawings by the Palace during the past few years have amounted to over ten lakhs and the public have no means of knowing who authorised the payments and whether and how far these advances have been recouped.

As to retrenchment the Government talks loudly enough; but in practice almost every retrenchments in respect of the clerical and menial staffs has brought about an extravagant addition of fat salaried officers under one excuse or another. We have got for years a Retrenchment Committee which is a nomfnee of Government. It would be worthwhile to know the nature of the retrenchment effected during its long existence and also the increase made in the top-heavy administration during the same period.

As an instance of the Government's partiality for pitch-forking high salaried officials mention may be made of how an Indian official drawing about Rs. 500 or so a month on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway has lately been brought to Mysore on double the salary as Traffic Manager of the Mysore Railways in spite of the Railway Secretary's vehement protest. The line controlled by the State Railway Department is a short one of about 250 miles and one wonders why a Railway Secretary and Agent drawing a salary of Rs. 1,800 and a Traffic Manager on Rs. 1000 a month are required to manage what has literally proved a white elephant.

These are only a few of the matters which are causing anxiety to the inarticulate masses of the Maharaja's subjects. It is too early to say whether the new Dewan will even rise to the occasion and succeed in effecting drastic reform of the administration which in many respects has become a by word of reproach. Mysoreans are of course anxious to give Mr. Banerji some breathing time and patiently await the out come of his influence for better or for worse on the whole administration. As to the service you have rendered to the people of Mysore by your able and disinterested criticism of the administration it is hardly possible to describe how grateful the Mysoreans feel to you.—Yours. etc.

MYSOREAN.

Bangalore, 29th May 1922.

MUNICIPAL MARKET FOR BYCULLA.

With reference to public complaints regarding the congestion prevailing in the private vegetable market opposite the Victoria Gardens at Byculla—the only large vegetable market in the whole of Byculla Ward—the Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality has reported to the Corporation that "it is true that during the hours of business the market is over-crowded and that the congestion would be greatly relieved if the existing gateway at the north end of the market close to the archway under the Clerk Road Overbridge were thrown open to traffic. Access to this gateway is cut off at present as the archway has been used by the Road Department as a storage ground." The Commissioner says he, has arranged to let a portion of the ground to the Administrator General of Bombay who administers the estate with a view to the gateway being thrown open to traffic on certain conditions:—

As regards the suggestion for an additional market for the Byculla Ward, the Commissioner says he has already brought to the notice of the Corporation the needs of the locality and the Corporation have approved of the acquisition of the site west of the north approach of the Byculla Bridge for the construction of a Municipal Market to serve the locality. In the meanwhile the Commissioner has sanctioned the establishment of a private vegetable market on the land belonging to Messrs. Mulla Mahomedalli Mulla Buxabhoy and Co. at the junction of DeLisle Road and Clerk Road as a temporary measure.

DEATH OF A KHILAFAT PRISONER.

THE LATE MAULANA SD. MAQSOODALI.

A Fyzabad correspondent wires that Moulana Sayad Maqsoodali Sahib died on the 5th instant in the jail. The deceased, says the correspondent, was a young man and a good worker. He was a Non-co-operator.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA STRUGGLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been said with perfect truth that in its essence the N. C. O. movement is a living protest against the materialistic and soulless civilization of the West. Capitalism in India has already reared its ugly head. A conflict of seemingly no importance is raging to keep it down. The success or failure of the struggle at Mulshi will determine to a very great extent the future course of the history of our country. What is the Mulshi Satyagraha struggle? What is its nature, what its significance?

With a view to ascertain at first hand the facts of the situation at Mulshi and to convince myself of the justice or otherwise of the attitude of the Mavlas, I in company with Mr. R. N. Bapasola and another Parsee friend paid a visit to Mulshi Peth a last week. My visit has revealed some ugly features of the situation especially the Company's attitude towards those who are fighting for their home-lands. I leave it to my friend Mr. Bapasola to give his impressions of the visit which will throw a flood of light on the grievances and suffer ings of the Mavlas. Here, I only wish to deal with the situation in view of Mr Bhabha's letter which appeared in your issue of the 20th ultimo.

The Mulshi Peth, situated about 25 miles west of Poona, consists of 54 villages with a population of nine to ten thousand people. The soil is rich in fertility. Rains are plentiful. Famines are unknown. Rice is the staple produce. The annual output is nearly 14,000 Khandis. The village life is clean, pure, innocent.

In pursuasion of a scheme for generating electricity the Tatas are constructing a dam at Mulshi. They claim to say the scheme is of public utility. In the aforesaid letter of Mr. Bhabha, written with the permission of his principals, he has tried to make out a further case for the Company. He evidently seems to have taken pains with his work. Mr. Bhabha admits that about April 16th 1921, there came on to the works 1000 men mostly Mavlas. "It was a genuine protest" in the words of Mr. Bhabha, "from the land-holders who had been filled with anxiety by what had happened where land had been submerged for several years before the acquisition money was paid." Mr. Bhabha insinuates that the Mavlas came in large numbers and offered Satyagaraha because they did not get compensation in time. But the fact is that those who took part in Satyagaraha were not willing to take any compensation either in the shape of land or money. This the Mavlas had made clear, in their reply to the Collector's letter which was read out and explained to them on or about the 20th April 1921. It may be true that the majority of the Mavlas are indebted. But the very fact that they are offering Satyagaraha in spite of their indebtedness shows their utter unwillingness to part with their land for ever. If the prospect of the mill labourers are so inviting as Mr. Bhabha makes them out to be, Mr. Bhabha need not be compelled to put the legal machinery into motion to force the Mavlas to accept compensation. Why not enlighten them on that point and induce them to take to the life of the mill labourer? Referring to the services of an expensive officer borrowed from Government for securing other rice lands, the public would like to know the progress that Officer has made in this direction. When was the officer engaged for this particular task? Was it not in September 1921, nearly a year and a half after the work commenced? And how many acres of land have already secured? Regarding the allegations against the Satyagrahis of practicing terrorism, it is strange that no grievances have as yet been made about it. It is incredible that the Government and the Company should have been so forbearing and forgiving towards the Satyagrahis, seeing that they are now prosecuting men who are charged with being abettors when they were merely looking on from a distance the Satyagraha struggle. In fact, a close and critical study of Mr. Bhabha's arguments will reveal the hollowness of the pretensions of the Tatas to speak of the "greatest good of the greatest number". They rode a very rough horse in the beginning and employed methods and tactics grossly unfair and unpardonable. They studiously ignored to secure the willing consent of the Mavlas, whose interests were vitally concerned in the matter. They could with advantage have taken a leaf out of the Mysore Government when the latter dealt with the Cauvery project. But to come to the crucial question, the justification of the scheme is founded upon the maxim—"the greatest good of the greatest number". Will the scheme directly or indirectly benefit the poor who formed the bulk of the people? If not, then how can one speak of "the greatest good of the greatest number?" To destroy the peasantry or rather to convert the free and happy peasants into factory labourers and to speak of these as "independent and useful citizens" is to indulge in vain sophisms and heartless talk. None but Mr. Bhabha will envy the life of the pitiable and vice-ridden labourer of the factory. Is it not sad to think that the tavern and the brothel are the two solacing conforts of the weary, jaded, spent up labourer? And who is responsible for this outrage against humanity if not the capitalist, who deludes himself by thinking that "the mill labourer earns higher wages, lives where large number of men have congregated in large works and in such association with the spread of ideas and the spread of knowledge, he becomes a far more useful and independent citizen." Could brutality and heartlessness go further? Indeed, great industries like great nations, are built upon the bodies of innocent victims.

Huge corporations, gigantic trusts, great limited companies in fact the industrial system has brought about the ruin and devastation we see in Europe to-day. Even Mr. Frederic Harrison, who hails the triumphs of steam and electricity, gas and iron, says: "To cover whole counties with massive buildings, to pile up one hundred thousand factories vomiting soot, to fill the air with poisonous vapours till every leaf within 10 miles is withered, to breathe carbonised air, to be closed up in a labyrinth of dull, sooty, unwholesome streets; to leave hundreds and thousands confined there, with gin and bad air, and hard work and low wages, breeding contagious diseases, and sinking into despair of soul and feebler condition of body; and then to sing paens and shouts because the ground shakes and the air is shrill with the roar of infinite machines and engines, because the blank streets are lit up with garish gas lamps and more garish electric lamps, and the post office carries billions of letters, and the railways every day carry one hundred thousand persons—this surely is not the last word in civilization."

Let us, therefore, not be carried away by the results of great achievements. Let us be on our guard against measuring success by products. The point is how are the products consumed, and by whom, and what sort of lives are passed by the producers?

The big Trusts and Schemes of our great capitalists cannot but pour more wealth into the lap of the wealthy, more luxury into the lives of the luxurious, making the pittance of human comfort and minimum of human labour, giving to him that hath and taking away from him that hath not even that which he has. These are the results of the accursed industrialism of the West. The Mulshi Satyagraha struggle is but one phase of the great spiritual movement. It is a protest against the idea that machinery is the last word in human progress.—Yours, etc.

A [illegible]

Bombay, 1-6-22.

PANDIT MALAVIYA IN ASSAM.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AT GAUHATI.

A Gauhati correspondent in a message dated May, 27 writes as follows to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—

Long before the Panditji's arrival the Gauhati Ry. Station was taken possession of by the Police. No person was allowed to enter the platform even by purchasing platform tickets, Srijut Kaliram Barman B. L. remonstrated with the station authorities who informed that the station compound was in charge of the Police. Even persons having private business were not allowed to enter the station. All respectable persons who went to the station had to go outside.

In the 28th May morning at 10 a.m. the following notice was served upon Sjts. Kamakshyaram. Borua, Dinanath Medhi, Kaliram Barman and Lakshmi Nath Das:—

To Sj. Kaliram Barman B. L.

Gauhati.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that in connection with the forthcoming visit of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to Gauhati, it is intended by you to convene or collect an assembly in the streets of Gauhati Municipality or to form a procession which in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner, if uncontrollable is likely to cause a breach of the peace. I do hereby direct and require you under Section 30 of the Police Act V of 1861 to apply for a license for convening or collecting such assembly or forming a procession to pass through Gauhati Municipality.

Sd. A. C. Agarwalla,
for Supdt. of Police, Kamrup.

The following notice was circulated in the town upon which the S. P. took action:—

Malaviyaji reaches Gauhati to-day by the mail. To welcome him people are requested to go to the station. It should be noted by the people that there should be no disturbance.

Sd. Kamakshayaram Barua B. L.
,, Jotish Chandra Das, M. B.
,, Kaliram Barman B. L.

The Police at their own option served the notice upon Sjts. Dinanath Medhy and Lakshminath Das.

At about 2 p.m. Panditji arrived at the Gauhati Station amidst enthusiastic shouts from outside the station yards. He was then taken in a carriage to Sj. Phookan's bunglow. A big procession of policemen with regulation lathis accompanied the carriage. The behaviour of the Police fully demonstrated the attitude of the Government. Owing to the Seditious Meetings Act being in force at Gauhati no political meeting can be held but Panditji wishes to hold a temperance meeting to-day.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

METROPOLITAN ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM

The Bishop of Calcutta, writing in the Diocesan magazine with reference to a deficit of Rs. 10,000 on the working of the Church Education League, asks if the Government grants could not be increased. In other countries, he says, the State shoulders the whole cost of education. If in his country it is not in a position to do that, at least it might make adequate grants-in-aid. But here another consideration comes in. Government is responsible for all its citizens and is bound to extend impartial treatment to all alike, and while, in view of the greater cost of maintaining schools for Anglo-Indians, it is reasonable to expect that the actual grants made to these shall be larger than those made to Indian schools of a similar standard, it would be unreasonable to expect that Government should contribute a larger proportion of the cost of education in one class of school rather than in the other. As a matter of fact, taking India as a whole, the proportion of the cost of education borne by the State is larger in the case of an Indian than of an Anglo-Indian scholar, but taking Bengal alone he believed the difference was slight.

The real trouble, says the Bishop, is that the grants, whether to Indian or Anglo-Indian schools, are inadequate, and for this, the insufficient revenue of the country is responsible.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Simplex Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 4 p.m.

Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 9.

The School-leaving Exam. results, Bombay University, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 10.

Public meeting to protest against the proposed increase in tramway fares, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 12.

B.A. examination results, Bombay University, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Elphinstone Mills Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Doughall Road, 4 p.m.

Apollo Mills Co., Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Doughall Road, 4-30 p.m.

Minerva Mills, Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 9 Bank Street, 3-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	7 30	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express ..	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	22 45	2 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9 0	22 0
Madras Express	20 15	8 30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Bombay-Peshawar	14 0	15 0
Gujerat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 5

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Committee's Council Meeting will be held on the 10th inst. (Saturday), at 4 p.m. in the office room instead of to-day at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. "Gurloa" via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th June, 1922.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SANTA CRUZ.

There will be held a Public Meeting at Viller Villa, Santa Cruz, next Saturday, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Jamnadas Mehta will speak on the present situation.

INDIAN PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will meet at the office of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Palermo" with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Monday next.

The mail steamer "Macedonia" which has on board the outward mails of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 7th instant.

7TH B. P. RADDIES' CONFERENCE.

The Seventh Bombay Presidency Raddie's Conference will be held at Hulkoti (Dharwar Dist.) on the 17th and 18th inst. under the Presidency of the Rajasaheb of Munagala. All Raddies of Southern India are requested to attend. (Hulkoti Rv., Station is on Gadag-Hubli Section of the M. and S. M. Ry.).

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

RESULTS OF FINAL L.C.P.S. EXAMINATIONS.

Out of 147 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in May, 1922, the following 60 have passed:—

HYDERABAD (Sind) CENTRE.—Chetanram Parmanand Chotrani, Bhagwandas Dharamdas Gurbaxani, Khemchand Tejumal Gurbaxani, Dewanichand Bahrubux Keswani, Khan Mohammad Ashraf Khalikdadkan, Dingomal Ratanmal Mirchandani, Pahlajrai Wadhiomal Motwani, Ali Dino Khalikdino Nandvani, Bhagwandas Hassaram Nangrani, Lekhraj Mangaram Sambhvani, Thakorlal Bhagwanlal Shatrapati, Vassuram Kishinchand Sindhvani.

BOMBAY CENTRE.—Shantilal A. Baxi, Herbert Ashby Berry, Chhotaylal Bhargava, Antone David Blunt, Gopal Nilkanth Chhatre, Ishwarlal Chhabildas Dalal, G. Daniel, Keshav Ramchandra Desai, B. P. Dikshit, Yeshwant Narayan Dikshit, Siva Rao Dronamraju, Din Dayal Dubey, Visher Dayal Gupta, Sadashiv Vaman Gupte, Raguel B. Jerome, Shrinivas Hakumatrai Nantharia, Mahadeo Keshav Karmakar, Ganesh Govind Keskar, Ramchandra Mahadeo Khadilkar, Khaja Inamulla, Bhaichand Dungarshi Khokhani, Kashinath Rajaram Kulkarni, Krishnarao Lakshmanrao Kulkarni, Vaman Venkatesh Kulkarni, Amritlal Jivan Malkan, Maduranayagam Susai Mandas, Daniel McAuley, Kantilal Ramprasad Mehta, Gopal Atmaram Mhaiskar, Sadhusingh Oberoi, Vishnuprasad Balkrishna Pandit, Hari Shankar Paranjpe, Ambalal Kambhai Patel, Nilkanth Govind Patwardhan, Vaman Govind Pitkar-Kelkar, Bhogilal Bulakhidas Raval, Maganlal [illegible]urbhai Rupera, Govind Vinayak Sane, Raghve[illegible] Rao Sangli, Balkrishna Narayan Sawant, [illegible] Mohammad Seedat, Dhanjibhai Purshotmdas [illegible] Bhagwanlal Dalichand Sanghavi, A. R. Siva [illegible]ankaram, Anupsing Jethising Solanki, Damodar [illegible] Trivedi, Shantaram Hari Warty, Manubhai Jagneshwar Bhat.

Official and Personal.

There was a meeting of the Lady Reading Needlework Guild at Viceregal Lodge on the 5th June.—(A. P.)

The following lunched with Their Excellencies at Viceregal Lodge on the 6th June: Ilcommte Arnaldo Cipolla Braccioforte, Colonel A. J. Turner and Colonel F. H. Hutchinson. General Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Major and Mrs. Mayo, Mr. Jacob and Mr. Burdon also dined with Their Excellencies at Viceregal Lodge on the 6th June.—(A. P.)

His Excellency granted an interview to Mr. H. S. L. Polak on the 6th June.—(A. P.)

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE BREAKERS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

An the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B N. Athavli, Ambalal Vasanji and Mohmed Haji Pir Saheb were charged with house breaking and theft, attempt to house breaking and abetment.

The evidence showed that on the 13th of May last, Parbhudas Ravji residing at Dhanji Street, closed his room at 1 p.m. and went out.

Both the accused broke the door open and committed theft of Rs .30 and a pair of silver links. They were arrested on the second floor of the same house, while trying to break open another room.

Both the accused pleaded guilty. In view of their previous convictions, the first accused was sentenced to three years and a half rigorous imprisonment, while the second was sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonments. They were also ordered to report their residence to the police for five years after release.

CONTRABAND OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Jalal Kasam was charged with being in illicit possession of 4 lbs and 8 oz. of opium, valued at Rs. 180.

The evidence showed that Preventive Officer John Gold arrested the accused on suspicion on Wednesday morning in Alexandra Dock No. 7 and the opium was found in the search on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

A RELATION DUPED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B N. Athavle, Mrs. Shirinbai Casamwalla charged Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi, a Khoja, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3,317 and Rs. 450.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Velani, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the accused.

The complainant stated in his information that in August 1920, the accused was carrying on import and export business in Hamam Street, Fort, under the name and style of Nazar and Co. He was related to her and spoke to her about his business in glowing terms. He said that he made huge profits in his business and eventually prevailed upon her to become a financing partner on 30-8-1920. Subsequently the accused induced her to part with her Jewellery valued at Rs. 89,500 for being valued, which the complainant stated never came back to her and she recently learnt that the accused had pledged it. This matter would form the subject matter of another complaint. In April, 1921, getting suspicious she served accused with a notice calling upon him to give an account. On 16th of June, 1921, the accused filed his petition in the Insolvency Court and the concern was dissolved. She was compelled to take charge of the business with a view to winding up the affairs of the firm and under advice of her lawyers she asked the accused to attend work as her agent in realizing the assets and outstandings. The accused worked till September, 1921, and realized Rs. 3,317 out of the outstanding and misappropriated the same. The complainant further charged the accused with receiving a sum of Rs. 450 from Messrs. Asfandiar and Sons about three weeks before his insolvency, which he did not credit in the firm's books.

After the complainant's evidence was recorded further hearing was adjourned.

SWAMI SATYA DEVA'S MANIFESTO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read in your Friday's issue the manifesto issued by Swami Satyadeva. We all wish like him that all parties should be reconciled and present a united front, and it is evident that the success of the N.C.O. movement, so far achieved, has been due to the spirit of compromise and national unity manifested by the Maharashtra party. The Maharashtra nationalists want obstructive co-operation within the Council Chamber, and Swamiji suggests that we should seek election to the Councils, but decline to sign the oath of allegiance unless the Government agrees to redress our wrongs. At the same time, Swamiji says that he is for non-cooperation from start to finish.

Now I beg to submit that though both obstructive cooperation and the method suggested by Swamiji may embarrass the government provided the same are well organised, none of the two will be in keeping with the spirit of non-violent non-co-operation. There is an element of violence in the tactics suggested by Swamiji as well as in the obstructive co-operation of the Maharastrians. The principle of non-violent N. C. O. is to abandon all evil institutions, and if necessary to offer an open battle by straightforward civil disobedience suffering all the consequences resulting, from such disobedience, while the plans of Swamiji, and Mahrastrians propose to do an aggressive act, which will involve no suffering but which "appears to be the best policy of bringing a heartless and visionless bureaucracy to its senses." There is a ring of spite, at least, revenge, in these words. This sort of action will look mischievous and blunt and may easily be disgraced and defeated by clever politicians.

It is certainly open to those who have lost faith in non-violent N.C.O., and who believe in the possibility of achieving success by such obstructive tactics, to try them. But it is clear that they will not have the support of staunch non-co-operators, and will surely be shunned as seditionists and anarchists by the prosperous little party of well-paid ministers and executive councillors.

In any case, the duty of true non-cooperators is to concentrate their energy on the constructive programme before them and to create an atmosphere of non-violence and discipline. The path of true N.C.O. is difficult, but it is the only path of reaching the goal in a peaceful and legitimate manner.

Swamiji has, however, rightly emphasised the need for educating the electorate and of preparing the people to establish by peaceful and legitimate means a separate government of their own. But this can best be done by promoting national education and prosecuting the Congress programme, and trying to capture non-governmental bodies such as Municipalities and local boards.—Yours, etc.

D. S. T.

Bombay, June 6.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

QUESTION OF FILTRATION.

With reference to the Resolution of the Bombay Municipal corporation asking for a report on various points in connection with the filtration of the City's water supply, the Commissioner has reported as follows:—

A survey is being made to find a site suitable for the construction of filters to deal with the whole of the water from Tansa Lake and its possible extentions. The Special Engineer has made himself acquainted with the latest Continental practice and design in filter construction but informs me that except in regard to filtration of water to armies on service Europe is far behind America. America is the only country in the world having filtration works as large as those required for Tansa and therefore before putting forward plans, estimates and specifications Mr. Smith considers it very desirable that he should study the construction and working of the latest developments in filtration by visiting the most modern works there, and conferring with their designers and Managers. Only in this way can he submit thoroughly upto date proposals for the Tansa Filtration Works. He has, of course, obtained very considerable information from books, technical papers, and correspondence with the manufacturers of filter equipment, etc., but there remains valuable information which can only be obtained first hand from personal interviews with the designers and operators of very large installations who cannot, or are not, inclined to enter into lengthy correspondence.

I fully agree that it is desirable for the Special Engineer to visit large filtration works of recent construction in America and study as proposed and I understand that it would not require more than a month or so there for him to acquire the necessary information. But I think that his visit should be deferred at least until June 1923 and possibly till 1924, as our immediate object is to increase the water supply, and until all the large contracts we have entered into for this purpose are started and well in hand, it is undesirable to add to his responsibilities.

OUR CITY FATHERS' LITTLE BILL.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation consideration will be given to the following letter from the Municipal Auditors, dated the 19th May 1922:—

"We have the honour to request that you will be so good as to submit to the Corporation for their orders copy* of a bill for Rs. 250-14-0 prepared by the Special Engineer, Tansa Completion Works, on account of Railway fare, tonga hire, meals and refreshments, incurred during February and March 1922, in connection with the visit of six members of the Corporation for inspection of the works at Tansa dam and the New Tansa main pipe track, under construction. The charges are of an unsual nature and are likely to be incurred frequently in future. We, therefore respectfully think that formal sanction of the Corporation may be obtained to their being passed in audit."

BRITISH JUSTICE

The following pertinent comments appear in "Freeman's Journal."

"India under British rule has had conferred upon it the privilages of trial by jury. But the sentence on Mr. Mohani, the Moslem reformer, shows what this privilege amounts to when the man in the dock is charged with a political offence. On the strength of speeches delivered by him at the Indian National Congress, Mr. Mohani was indicated at Ahmedabad, and the jury, after a long hearing, returned a verdict of not guilty. The judge in a fashion familiar to Irishmen in the past, objected strongly to the verdict. Nor did he content himself with objections. Treating the jury and its finding as a negligible factor, instead of ordering the release of the prisoner, he pronounced on his own account a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment. It is a fine example of the adaptability of British law which,, while conferring in theory the benefit of trial by his peers, takes good care that when a conviction against a prisoner is needed for political purposes that the verdict of his peers shall not save him from punishment. It is to be hoped that Hindu Moslems are properly grateful for the privilege of trial by jury."

THE GUJRAT MAIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Gujrat Mail nowadays starts from Colaba. Passengers have to go there nearly two hours before starting time and take their seats, since the trains are overcrowded. But this is not the chief grievance. People have to go all the way in victorias and they usually charge two or two and a half rupees to go to Colaba. Counting at a minimum one hundred carriages every day, there is a loss of nearly two hundred fifty rupees suffered by the poor Third Class passengers. If the mail were started from Grant Road, this amount could be saved by the people and there would be no inconvenience to the Railway Company. No doubt some inconvenience will be felt by the rich first class and second class passengers, but they go in their motor cars and it is just the same to them if they go to Colaba or Grant Road. If there be no spare line the mail could be started from any sidings at Grant Road, but this enormous waste of carriage hire deserves to be stopped immediately. Yours, etc.

K. A. D.

Mr. Hiralal Gandhi was released from the Alipore Central Jail on Monday last on the expiry of his term of imprisonment. He was convicted under Section 17 (1) of the Cr. L. Act, Mr. Hiralal is the eldest son of Mahatma Gandhi.

THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed a healthy sign of the times that with the starting of the constructive programme of the Congress people have begun seriously to think of the chief work required to fulfil the programme successfully. If in India there were a bank with a sincere wish to help Swadeshi concerns many a company would not have gone into liquidation in its infancy. There are in India banks of two kinds. I leave the Imperial bank alone for it is an official Institution only to carry out Government policy and to see that the Government loans and Treasury bills are properly subscribed. They only advance to banks and on silver and cotton or such raw produce which are entirely in the hands of the foreign Exporters. An Indian firm gets some help from them only under special circumstances and if some of the shareholders were to elucidate some information on these points startling facts will come to light. Leaving this alone there are the Exchange Banks and the Banks started with Indian directorate and Indian capital. The exchange banks exist for the benefit of the European Import trade and for financing the English firms in India. They get huge amounts as deposits from Indians which in their turn are used in financing the firms which suck the blood of India economically. The so called Indian banks are no doubt trying to advance some amounts to Indian Industrial concerns but the major portion of their working capital is utilized in giving advances to the concerns with which the directors are connected or their friends. They are more or less a sort of joint family affairs with a few exceptions. Some of these have taken to financing the speculators of the share bazar or at Colaba or at Mandvi. The same tale is told at Calcutta and elsewhere. In fact the trade of Calcutta is in the hands of European firms and they are helped by the Exchange banks. The Mawaries are either speculators or brokers. They have very little of trade in their hands. It is therefore that many Indian banks have not yet been established there. Such is the state of banking so far as the Industrial side is concerned. A bank of the type suggested in your paper is a necessity and its establishment must be hailed with joy by every Indian. Its success will prove the awakening of the Indian nation. This bank must of course be conducted on strict business lines and neither patriotism nor favouritism should enter its workings. One thing I may suggest. The shares must be of ten rupees instead of one rupee. The calls may be taken at one rupee at each time and also the maximum limit of shares to be bought by one individual must be fixed. Otherwise it will again run the risk of going into the hands of the commercial magnates. Branches must be opened as fast as possible and the capital from the villages now lying idle must be drawn. The power to advance must be reserved with the head office on the recommendation of the branches. If every Indian takes it to his heart to make this bank a success the question of India's industrial regeneration is very nearly solved. The congress must earnestly take up this and form a directorate of leading experts and businessmen and start the work. As soon as this is started a campaign of boycotting the foreign banks shall have to be taken in hand. If one were to examine the racial feelings prevailing in these banks this boycot would have been taken up long ago. It is never too late to begin and let us begin the People's bank and the foreign banks boycott side by side together.—Yours, etc.

K. A. D.

THE MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The monsoon has weakened generally. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Central India and east Konkan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Bihar, east United Provinces, southern Punjab, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, southeast Madras and on north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair three-quarters of an inch; Mergui one; Tavoy four; Moulmein two; Cherrapunji three; Calcutta and Bahraich one; Sholapur, Raichur, Calicut and Cochin a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

EARLIER APPEARANCE OF THE MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 7.

During the week ending 7th June, the monsoon appeared in the peninsula earlier than usual and gave widespread rain at the beginning of the week. It developed with great rapidity and gave a burst of abnormally early rainfall in the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and the Punjab, in Burma and north-east India. It was active during most of the week. A feeble storm formed at the head of the Bay and passing into Bihar broke up against the Sikkim Himalayas after causing very heavy rain in Bihar and parts of Bengal on the 3rd and 4th. With its disappearance on the 5th, the monsoon began to weaken and at the end of the week rainfall was mostly confined to lower Burma, Assam and the west coast of the peninsula. The week's rainfall was abnormally heavy from Bihar to the east and north Punjab as well as in Central India and the west of the Central Provinces, but in the west of the Peninsula where at this time monsoon rain is usually heavier than elsewhere, it was in defect.

NAVSARI NOTES.

MRS. GANDHI'S ADVICE TO PARSI LADIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, June 3

Navsari was full of activitiy of national importance for about two days. Leading Non-co-operators of Gujarat had all come over to Navsari for discussing question of vital importance. Consequently a meeting was held at Mr. Gulabbhai S. Zaveri's house near Sitabai Tower on Monday the 29th Ult. to consider what steps should be taken to bring about the speedy fulfilment of the Bardoli Programme in Surat and Kaira districts. The meeting was attended by about seventy leading Non-Co-operators, especially of these two districts in question, including Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Shriyut Vallabbhai Patel's daughter Maniben, Maltiben Dixit, Savitaben, Chandaben Dalal, Asvinben Dave, Dhasa Darbar Shree Gopaldas Desai, Messrs. Ramdas Gandhi, Dayalji Nanubhai, Kalyanji Vithalbhai, Fulchand B. Shah and others.

It was first resolved in view of the recommendation of the Gujarat Educational Society, to relieve it of the control and management of various readingrooms and libraries in Gujarat. 27 reading rooms and 11 libraries under the control of this Society will be placed under the control of the District Committees of the Congress and be managed and maintained by the Taluka Committees.

BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

The next question under consideration was a scheme for bringing about the speedy fulfilment of the Bardoli Programme. After an interesting discussion it was finally resolved that batches of volunteers be sent over all the villagers of Surat and Kaira Districts to educate the villagers in political and politic social matters, to enrol members for the Congress, to collect subscriptions and donations for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, to organize Village Committees, to encourage the use of 'Charkhas' and 'Khaddar,' to promote the welfare and status of the so-called Untouchables and so on. Each district is thus to be completed within twenty-one days. To execute this work, a special volunteer organisation has been made, the members of which are divided into convenient batches to each of which are to be allotted a number of villages in a Taluka. Volunteers are to agree to work continuously for either a period of twenty-one days or of eight days in the least. In the very meeting, 43 persons having come forward to work for a period of 21 days, and 25 persons having volunteered to work for a period of one week, a regular programme for the Surat District was arranged then and there After dealing with the Surat District, the Kaira District is to be taken in hand, the programme for which will be decided by the Secretary of the Kaira District Committee.

On the next day, Mrs. Gandhi accompanied by Miss Maniben Patel visited Dr. Dadabhai Naroji's house, the Parsi lying-in-hospital and the Dargah of Saiyad Sadat.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In the evening a meeting was arranged by the Surat District leaders in the Lunsicui Maidan where the people began to flock from the neighbouring villages and the town proper, hours before the actual time, in hundreds including a large number of ladies. The Parsi ladies were very conspicuous by their presence and a very large number of Parsee collegians and elderly gentlemen attended the meeting.

At about six Mrs. Gandhi arrived in a car decorated with the National Red-Green Khaddar flag, followed by Maniben and other ladies, Dayalji, Shree Gopalji and others on whose cars also were seen the National flags flapping in the air.

At the proposal of Mr. Zaveri, Mr. Vamanrao Tamhanker, a local non-co-operator, was voted to the chair.

In the beginning, Miss Maniben brought home to the audience that the days for speeches were long since gone and that what was wanted was active participation in the National movement. The only means to achieve the goal in view was the Charkha and widespread use of homespun and home-woven khaddar. Addressing the Parsees she said: "It is really pleasing to see the Parsee brothers and sisters here. It would be more pleasing to see them showing equal courage in handling the 'charkha' and putting on 'khaddar.' Insults and abuses will be hurled at you in the beginning as is the rule with all such movements, but you must brush them aside with marked indifference. If our great men would have cared in the least for these venomous shafts they would not have done what they actually have. Our leaders have to suffer the hardships of prison, we have not to suffer to their extent. We have only to produce and use khaddar. Remember Gandhiji's message when he was being taken to jail: "Handle charkha and use khaddar." In concluding her speech, she warned her hearers of the fraudulent Japanese khaddar sold in some places and exhorted them to spin and weave their own cloth by their own hands, and to remove the curse of untouchability.

Mr. Fulchand Shah next gave a short history of the N.-C.-O. campaign and the consequent unjustifiable repressive policy of the Central and Provincial Governments. He deplored the lack of activity in Gujarat as also the humiliating dependence of the once self-supporting and happy India on Manchester and Lancashire. Continuing he said. "Why should there be starvation and distress in spite of our vast agriculture? Why should you export cotton worth 5 crores and import the manufactured cloth of the same Indian stuff at 60 crores of rupees? Your mills are a bane to the country. They have deteriorated humanity and ruined agriculture. They have brought starvation in the Country. If you want to mend matters cottage industries are the only remedy and khaddar and charkha are the best instruments."

He was followed by Mr. Narmawala and Sadruddin Dargahwala.

MRS. GANDHI'S EXHORTATION TO PARSI LADIES.

Next, Mrs. Gandhi rose to speak. Most of her speech was addressed to the Parsi ladies. In the course of her speech she told the Parsee ladies, "Sisters, you belong to the land where the great Indian patriot, Dadabhoy Naoroji, was born, and as such you are expected to take very great interest in the uplift of your Motherland. Remember the service that the Grand Old Man of India did to his Motherland till the last moment of his life. remedy the ills of India. What shame is there in putting on 'khaddar'? Khaddar is one of our oldest national industries, and it has declined only since last few years, Yesterday the sight of Mahomedans in foreign clothes in the Id procession at Surat has pained me beyond expression. The Mahomedans could better have observed this religious occasion and could have added to its sanctity by khaddar. I am so glad that my husband and sons have been locked in prisons, and I wish when they come they see India full of khaddar and independent through Swarajya! Sisters, you are a very intelligent race. You have done a lot during the last European War. You have sewn clothes and sent them to Europe under the leadership of Mrs. Petit at the time of European suffering. When you have done this much, you can to-day accomplish the work of khaddar spinning and weaving at home. Khaddar-work is not difficult in the least. Gradually you will be used to it. But unless you are touched by real feeling and unless you have India's good at heart you cannot do anything. Give up imitating the ways of the foreigners and preserve your identity and individuality. If you are touched by the mournings and the pangs of the wives, the old mothers, the brothers and sisters, the sons and daughters and the relatives of the 25000 political prisoners, do put on khaddar and liberate the imprisoned martyrs through khaddar!"

The crowd dispersed as late as 8.15 p.m. amidst deafening shouts of "Swarajy-ki-jay," "Bande Matram" "Kastoorba-ki-je," "Mahatmaji-ki-je" and so on.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE IN BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS,

At the current monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation consideration will be given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 11840, dated the 3rd March 1921, restricting the slaughter of male cattle under three years of age and of cows and buffaloes in calf. This Resolution was put in force from the 1st April 1921. I forward herewith for the information of the Corporation a statement showing the number of animals slaughtered during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22 and the approximate quantity of flesh available during the same period. It will be seen from the statement that there was a decrease of 26,918, equal to 32.8 per cent., in the number of cows slaughtered during the year 1921-22. On the other hand the buffaloes slaughtered show an increase of 1,295 head, equal to 12.6 per cent., during the year. This is due to the fact that as long as cow beef was available in sufficient quantity the butchers did not slaughter more buffaloes than the demand required. As, however, a considerable reduction took place during the year in the slaughter of the cows and bullocks owing to the restrictions imposed by the Corporation, more buffaloes were naturally slaughtered to meet the public demand. Their number, however, did not exceed the maximum number of 33 per diem to which the slaughter of buffaloes has been restricted. The buffaloes brought for slaughter during both the years were mostly such as were not likely to produce further calves. If the buffaloes, cows, bullocks and calves are taken together, the result shows a decrease of 25,623 head, equal to 27.7 per cent., during the year 1921-22."

Statement showing buffaloes, cows, bullocks and calves slaughtered at the Bandra slaughter houses during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22:—

1920-21.

	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Calves.
April	719	5,067	1,447	98
May	796	5,101	1,353	113
June	864	5,351	1,048	101
July	970	4,837	984	789
August	973	4,698	961	520
September ...	952	4,118	1,140	610
October ...	921	4,021	952	182
November ...	863	4,735	1,376	431
December ...	814	5,714	1,730	633
January ...	772	6,455	1,669	639
February ...	685	5,554	1,457	646
March ...	833	5,247	1,285	598
Total ...	10,241	61,298	15,402	5,336
			82,056	

1921-22.

	Buffaloes.	Cows.	Bullocks.
April	982	3,165	1,199
May	984	3,102	1,378
June	971	3,053	1,373
July	931	3,215	1,329
August ...	976	2,818	1,100
September ...	983	3,018	1,280
October ...	1,019	2,949	1,655
November ...	926	3,439	1,310
December ...	1,012	4,147	1,038
January ...	909	4,053	946
February ...	869	3,834	670
March ...	973	3,061	1,426
Total ...	11,536	40,454	14,684
		55,138	

HOME FOR CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

LADY RATAN TATA'S GIFT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 6.

A message from Ootacamund says that on Monday afternoon H. E. Lord Willingdon performed the pleasant ceremony of opening the "Ratan Tata Home" for convalescent officers at Ootacamund in the presence of a large gathering of European residents of the town. The Home is situated on a hill commanding plenty of air and affording splendid view of the surrounding country. The bungalow, formerly known as the "Harrow on the Hill", was given to the Government by Lady Ratan Tata as war gift and as memorial to her husband to be used as convalescent home for officers of the Southern army. His Excellency in the course of his speech paid a high tribute to the munificence of Lady Ratan Tata for her splendid gift. Among those present to witness the ceremony were Sir Dorab Tata and his wife.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 8, 1922.

MORE ABOUT ATROCITIES.

An esteemed, but frequently misguided contemporary has editorially rebuked those who "in this country" have been guilty of "attempts to demonstrate that the charges made against the Turks in Asia Minor are baseless fabrications and that their sole intention is propagandist to form an excuse for a continuance of Greek occupation". Our contemporary is of opinion that "the facts of the past year's history" are sufficient in themselves to show that the latest "Atrocities" clamour is not propaganda. To argue or believe otherwise, our contemporary regards as sheer nonsense. And yet we make bold to argue and to believe otherwise. The facts of the past year's history upon which our contemporary depends to prove that our beliefs and arguments are nonsense seem, unaccountably enough, to strengthen the position of those who seek to defend the Turks from slander. The outstanding fact of the past year's history is the emergence into public notoriety of Sir Basil Zaharoff as keeper of the Premier's conscience. In the past year Lord Curzon has contributed not a little to the facts of history, and his every contribution has been in effect a display of tenderness towards Greek Junkerism and hostility to Islamic claims to freedom or justice. There is the interesting little fact of Mr. Montagu's dismissal because the latter had the temerity to attempt to spike Lord Curzon's guns ere ever the Foreign Minister brought these to bear upon the last Near East Conference. There is the fact that any pretence at a change of heart in the British Cabinet towards Turkish and Islamic claims followed and was undoubtedly induced by the victories won by the Kemalists in the field, the hopelessness of the Greek's military position in Asia Minor and the diplomatic victory achieved by France in the Franco-Kemalist agreement. The last-mentioned motive is surely the chief one which influenced talk in British Cabinet circles of attempts to reconcile and conciliate Islam. It is a motive eminently worthy of a Cabinet which, for reasons which are no longer obscure, has lowered the prestige of England in the East to an extent no Englishman could have believed possible ten or fifteen years ago. It is the motive of mercenary jealousy lest France should reap pecuniary advantage where she has sown so judiciously with the Franco-Kemalist agreement.

There are the facts of the past year's history—facts which our contemporary suggests make any logical arguments based upon them mere nonsense. The reasoning is beyond us. It is fatally easy to write vaguely and plausibly on a subject such as this when the probable readers of what has been written are content to accept vague and sweeping assertions as words of weight and wisdom. One of those who seek to join issue with us certainly seems to have succumbed to the temptation this facility provides. We are gravely told that "the charge that the atrocities would never have taken place, but for the Greek landing at Smyrna," cannot "hold water." For has not Mr. Chamberlain declared that "atrocities against Christian minorities have been going on almost continuously for seven years?" Mr. Chamberlain should be surprised at his own moderation. With sundry lying documents to support him he might well have lengthened the period during which the Turks have been the target for these "atrocity" shafts to fifty years. But perhaps Mr. Chamberlain's caution was well-advised. Perhaps he knows now that any recollection of the "Atrocities on Bulgarians and the earlier "Massacres of Armenians," would quickly be contested since history has now admitted that these are the "baseless fabrications" which the Muslims of the world hold the latest "deportations" stories to be.

The past seven years during which, according to Mr. Chamberlain, Turks have been indulging their bent for atrocities upon Christians, have been years of turmoil and of ceaseless war for the Turks. Preoccupied with a struggle for existence the Turks have not troubled to advertise all that has happened in Turkey for the information of Mr. Chamberlain. The only news that has reached the crusaders of Europe have been the tales spread by Christians—either disgruntled deportees from Turkish territory as Dr. Mark Ward is or the professional liars whose statements are so useful to the Christian Powers when a crusade is to be popularised. Presumably chief among the atrocities of the past seven years were those reported by the Greek Government in 1919 to the Allied Supreme Council. These atrocities, or rather the reports concerning them, are certainly the only ones upon which the Christian Powers have, in the past seven years, proceeded to punish Turkey. It is natural then to regard these as not only typical of Turkish excesses but perhaps the greatest of the excesses perpetrated by the Turks in recent times. These atrocities were investigated by an Allied Commission of enquiry and the investigation proved that they existed only in the vivid imaginations of the Greeks outside Turkey. Incidentally the investigation brought to light the interesting fact that the very people who had lied in attributing excesses and threats of massacre to the Turks, were themselves the most accomplished of people in committing the vilest outrages conceivable upon Muslims. These proven liars, and those Ottoman Greeks with whom they intrigue, are again behind the statements of Dr. Mark Ward with his stories of the hundred or so corpses he has seen and the thousands he is sure that other unnamed people have seen. An investigator into former Turkish atrocities has published to the world the tale of how an Armenian pointing to some white object in the distance declared cheerfully that they were the bodies of slaughtered Armenians. The party of investigators promptly noted the horrid sight in their note books as they had done often before regarding even more cursory evidence of their eyes. But chance led one of the party to seek a closer view and he found—Muslim graves with pieces of cloth fluttering beside them. The same investigator has revealed how the bleached-end and scattered bones of "murdered Armenians, Sar," were shown to the party. A morbid taste for the gruesome induced one of the party to retain a bone as a memento—a bone which later a veterinary surgeon certified had once belonged to a dog! *We* wonder whether Dr. Mark Ward's corpses were equally authentic—not to mention the thousands of corpses others had told the Doctor they had seen! Some day, perhaps a mathematician will collect the numbers of alleged victims of Turkish atrocities in the past fifty years—and total them. The result will be surprising—so surprising indeed as to cover with ridicule the next person to allege the death of a single Christian in a community that has been exterminated several times over. Yesterday we published a report (seemingly entirely authentic since it quoted the "Red Gazette") from Helsingfors. The report declared that hundreds of Russian children suffering from glanders have been shot by the Bolsheviks—as a humanitarian step. These children, we are inclined to believe, were the offspring of those Russian women who were "nationalised" by equally credible and trustworthy reports a few years ago; the bodies of these children, we dare say, will be despatched under a secret arrangement in the last Russo-German agreement to the Corpse Factory established by British propaganda in Germany during the war. Dr. Ward's tales are as credible as these to those who know the Turks. In the meantime, the tales will of a surety be used in support of the Greek claim to remain in Asia Minor—as history in the very near future will show. We remember a speech of Sir Edward Grey apropos of the wholesale slaughter of the helpless Muslim population by the "Christian" belligerents in the Balkan War. He coolly declared those atrocities to be "no more than is customary in all Eastern warfare." We have an equal right to say the same of anything the Turks may have done subsequently. In the present case we say that the treatment given to the Pontine Greeks is no more than is customary in all warfare, Eastern or Western, and would not be blamed in any other nation than the Turks.

WERE THEY CRIMES?

"Recent judgments in the High Court at Allahabad have proved that, in the provisions of the Penal Code, the Government of India possessed all the powers necessary for the immediate suppression of the picketing movement which, in every bazaar in India, was organised to prevent the disposal of stocks, old as well as new, of Manchester piece-goods. Those powers remained unutilised."—The "Statesman"—27th May, 1922.

What right have the Government to interfere with peaceful picketing? The case of Pundit Jawaharlal and his fellow-picketers in Allahabad suggests a new form of coercion calculated to check Swadeshi propaganda. As far as the prisoners were concerned they stood by their principles without flinching and the immediate result of their conviction was the completion of their propaganda in the bazar. We do not see how oppressive punishments of picketers are going to benefit the British manufacturers. Results apart, there is a grave infringement of principle in this loose gambling with sections connected with big offences. By conjectural modes of reasoning and rheumy rhetoric, conduct which is justifiable, necessary and praiseworthy, has been brought under the head of common felony. When people defied the Notification abolishing volunteers, they knowingly disobeyed what they held to be a despotic and maleficent edict, and there was a breach of formal law. But the actions of Pundit Jawaharlal and his friends were in conformity with the law. The Court's reading of facts and the theory put forth of constructive crime are absolutely untenable, and we think if the accused had stooped to contest the case they could have in appeal obtained a pronouncement declaring their conduct legally blameless even as it was morally so. They were the authors of a series of acts meant to promote the boycott of foreign cloth and by non-violent means to persuade merchants to abide by the terms of a pledge they had made to Congress workers of their own free will. The Courts' ruling is a blow at Swadeshi propaganda. The bureaucracy seems to have lost the hope that boycotting could be ignored and that so-called economic laws would duly assert themselves to the advantage of import trade. Pundit Jawaharlal claimed in his statement that the procedure he adopted was a model of peaceful picketing, but the Magistrate obscured the real issue by loose phraseology under cover of which he declared his conduct criminal. It is a travesty of justice and an example of exigent commercialism dangerous to the administration of law.

What was the head and front of the offending to be thus visited by vindictive excess of punishment? Stated briefly the case is as follows. The cloth merchants of Allahabad had undertaken to abstain from the foreign cloth trade till the end of December, 1922. What persuaded them was their patriotic instinct and even the prosecution could not argue that they were the victims of coercion or undue influence. Part of the voluntary pledge was that defaulters should pay a penitential contribution to the Swaraj Fund. The compact thus made with the representatives of the Congress was legitimate and unchallenged, and it became permissible for either party to demand its observance by the other, at all times. Under the repressionist regime, the Congress forces appeared dissolving and Lancashire interests rejoiced in the hope of a boom. On the 20th April, Pundit Jawahrlal delivered a speech appealing to the cloth-merchants to observe the covenant. He also said that in the case of those merchants who voluntarily subscribed to the pledge and invited penalties in the event of betrayal, it might become necessary to resort to picketing. We assert that his conduct was frank, legitimate and permissible and it is a perversion of the law to ascribe criminal intent to a course so consistent with the terms of the original pledge and justified by the non-violent procedure of the Congressmen. The Secretary of the Congress Committee informed a merchant that he had lapsed from the covenant he had made with the Congress representatives and notified that there would be a picketing of his shop. The Court adroitly omitted to describe the actualities of picketing. What happened was that volunteers stood in the neighbourhood of the shop and told customers of the breach of undertaking and entreated them to avoid the purchase of foreign cloth. There was no violence, not even the shadow of an incident of violence. not even a police allegation that coercion had been exercised. The learned magistrate admits that "in his speech of 25th April, Jawaharlal does not explicitly threaten extortion" and after saying it he runs away from that specific admission in order to indulge nebulously in language of mere irritation at trade-injury. This is how the matter is argued in the judgment:—

"I am not prepared to agree with the contention that peaceful picketing is never an offence against the law. Nor am I called upon to decide that point. Picketing is always on the verge of a breach of the law, even when it does not overstep the boundary. In this case, there can be, in my opinion, no doubt that the accused have overstepped the boundary. It would be no offence for any of them individually or jointly to request the cloth merchants of Allahabad to cease from importing foreign cloth; it would be no offence for any of them to appeal to the citizens of Allahabad and to request them not to purchase foreign cloth. But in his speech of the 25th of April Jawaharlal Nehru has confessed that these methods of peaceful persuasion have failed and that now he will make the cloth merchants bend to his will by picketing their shops. Now there can be no doubt that in common parlance he was trying to make the merchants do as as he wished by a threat of injury to their trade and that when to this was added a demand to pay a fine he and his assistants were levying blackmail on them."

Every legal act is on the "verge of a breach of the law," but what sensible man would make play with the doctrine of vicinity to blacken conduct otherwise unimpeachable? The Allahabad Court was begging the question at every turn. Instead of seeing whether the incident of picketing involved breaches of the law, the Court was obsessed with ideas of "verging" and took the offence for granted. Pundit Jawaharlal did not offer any threat of illegal injury, but the Magistrate gets over the problem of accurate description by saying that in "common parlance" it meant threatening and the levying of blackmail. Peaceful picketing in the course of strikes is not actionable in English law, though it might injure the employer. We emphatically assert that it is a trespass on human rights and a perversion of law to declare trade-injury to be the sole test of crime. And that is what the Allahabad Court has done in the absence of incriminating evidence. The semblance of law being administered in subservience of Lancashire is objectionable despite the crowings of the "Statesman." The Court further speculated in this wise to find the shadow of a crime in the matter of the penalty clause attached to the boycott vow:—

"The picketing was carried out under an explicit threat that their trade would be held up as far as possible until they agreed to surrender their legal rights and also to enforce the payment of a fine. On either count the shop-keepers have ground of action for damages. I hold therefore that Jawaharlal Nehru is guilty of criminal intimidation under Section 506 of the Indian Penal Code; that he is also guilty of inviting the public to commit criminal intimidation under Section 117 read with 506 of the Penal Code and that he is further guilty of abetting the offence of placing certain cloth merchants in fear of injury to extort money from them under Section 115, read with 385 of the Penal Code."

The Court, we are afraid, was heavily biassed to pre-conceptions in calling Pundit Jawaharlal an extortioner. Let it be remembered that there were two parties to the Swadeshi compact which had been voluntarily agreed upon. The merchants undertook to market only Indian cloth and they promised to pay the Tilak Fund an agreed amount in the event of lapse. The local Congress Committee which administered the Fund was to receive payments from defaulters. We affirm that the agreement was legitimate and constituted no breach of the law. Next, had the local trustees of the Tilak Fund any right of calling upon defaulting merchants to hand in the contributions they had promised? The public will recollect that Pundit Jawaharlal was not running amok in the bazaar. The persons he communicated with were the merchants *who had undertaken to sell Indian cloth* and *who had pledged themselves to penalty on failure* before December 1922. It is a clear case of adherence to the conventions and the practice of free association, and the demand of a penalty in the circumstances is *not* extortion. The learned Magistrate holds that "shop-keepers have ground of action for damages" a statement that can be met only by flat denial. In commercial groups, trade guilds, clubs, masonic lodges and in a score of other like associations, a member false to etiquette or pledge is called upon to submit to penalty. It often takes the form of a fine. The Secretary who collects the fine is not usually subject to damages nor sent for eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment as a foot-pad and an extortioner. Why, only a year ago, our Piece-goods Association prescribed a penalty on members who would retire their bills below the two-shilling rupee. Joint pledges and agreed penalties are of the essence of associated action which restricts the conduct of subscribers. Pundit Jawaharlal and other local trustees of the Tilak Fund would have been false to the spirit of their compact if they had failed to ask for the penalty. It is preposterous to characterise it as extortion, even as it is wrong to call peaceful picketing a crime. We regard the whole judgment as a monstrous feat of political perversion. It is a restraint on legitimate Swadeshi propaganda, for in propaganda there is often the need of picketing provided it be peaceful.

Notes of the Day.

The Surat Municipality.

How deplorably the Committee of Management has failed to manage the affairs of the Surat Municipality has become known to the public by the absurd devices to which the Committee have resorted to keep up their "prestige." The Committee, expected to remove all traces of national education from the city of Surat by making it obligatory on the part of the guardians to send their children to Municipal schools! It is too much to expect the Rao Sahebs and Rao Bahadurs who adorn the Committee to see with equanimity the Government schools deserted and the national schools flourishing! But the secret of repression is that it fails at that very point where its protagonists entertain high hopes of its success. And much to the grief of the members the number of students in the national schools increased by leaps and bounds. The Committee when it took charge of the Municipality declared that the city would soon see the dawn of a new era with beautiful roads, and well-lighted streets; and that scarcity of water would be unknown to the citizens. So loud were the members in their denunciations of the administration of the superseded municipality and so feverishly did they heap anathemas on the heads of the expelled representatives of the people that for a time they were oblivious of the fact that they would be judged not by their promises but by their achievements. And to-day the public have before them the sum-total of their "skilful and wise" administration in the shape of a bankruptcy budget, wretched roads, dark streets, deserted schools and scarcity of water! The new budget shows that the public of Surat is to be saddled with a deficit of nearly Rs. 2,50,000. The much abused non-cooperators had, during their regime, applied the axe of retrenchment in every department of municipal administration without affecting any one of them vitally and the deficit at the end of the year was reduced to Rs. 76,000. The non-cooperationists were responsible to the people for they were their rightful representatives while the members of the Committee of Retrenchment are inflicted upon the citizens as a sort of punishment for their failure to exercise vigilance on their representatives. As the Committee does not represent the people it is none of its business to care for their conveniences and on several occasions the public is said to have been treated with supreme contempt. The members contemplate increasing every conceivable tax to meet their extravagance! The citizens of Surat are not over anxious to inquire whither the Committee is drifting for they know that the ship of the Municipality guided as it is at present must shortly founder on the rocks of extravagance and incapacity.

Omar-Up-to-Date.

In a representation made to the Viceroy recently the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce quoted Kipling's parody of Omar Khayyam.

"Indeed, indeed, Retrenchment oft before
"I swore—but was I sober when I swore?"

Mr. Rhodes declared the parody to be the work of "a friend" of his and we wonder why Mr. Rhodes did not advertise the proud fact that he and Kipling were friends. The above incident recurred to memory on our finding on our desk yet another attempt to twist Omar to Indian affairs:—We quote excerpts:—

Dreaming when Dawn's Left Hand was in the Sky
I heard a Voice—the Voice of Conscience—cry
Awake and spin the Charka—burn the Wheel
Before ye prate:—"*Mahatmajee ki jai!*"
Ah my Beloved! Turn the Wheel that clears
To-day of past Regrets and future Fears.
To-morrow? Ah To-morrow you may be
Touring with Sastri—hobnobbing with Peers.
Come turn the Wheel—in Freedom's fires that spring
To life, thy Garb of Moderation fling
The Bird of Time has but a little way
To fly—and lo! The Bird is on the wing.
Lo, some we loved—the Wisest and the Best
Have done their Bit—their Consciences now rest—
Repression took them, One by One, to make
Each,—One by One—the Government's glad guest.
Myself, when young, did eagerly frequent
Councils and such—and made great Argument
About it and about—yet evermore
Came out as shackled as when in I went.
There is a Door to which You hold the key
There is a Veil past which You yet may see
Let others talk awhile of Councils!—Their
Talk can do nothing to make India Free.
Indeed, indeed, Obedience oft before
You swore—but did you mean it when you swore?
And then—and then—Preferment came—its thorns
Your Khadi Garment into Pieces tore!
The Congress dabbles not with 'Ayes' and 'Noes'
But straight to Swaraj—led by Gandhi—goes
And he who leads the Nation knows the Way
He knows about it all—He knows! He knows!

IRISH ELECTIONS.

CHANCES OF CONTESTANTS.

DE VALERA SECURES WALK-OVER.

ALL COALITION CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Nominations for the Irish elections show that with the exception of Messrs. De Valera, Stack, Lynch and Beasley, every leader of the Dail, whether pro-treaty or anti-Treaty, will have to go to the poll.

Mr. De Valera owing to the withdrawal of four Independent candidates, has secured a walk-over in County Clare.

Thirty of the present members of the Dail have been re-elected in six unconstested constituencies.

There will be contests in Dublin City, Dublin County, and at the National University. The Pro-Treaty suporter Mr. Darrel, Figgis, who was Secretary of the Constitution Drafting Committee, appears as independent candidate for County Dublin, where Mr. Johnson, Secretary of the Irish Labour Party, is also standing.

Alderman Neil, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Alderman Byrne, formerly member of the House of Commons, both pro-Treaty men, are standing as unattached Independents in the mid-division of Dublin City. The full number of the Coalitions candidates, all sitting members including Countess Markiewicz, have been nominated for each of the Dublin constituencies.

PETTIGO AFFAIR.

"A GLORIOUS VICTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Citizens of Belfast, to-day, are very cheerful, and hail the Pettigo affair as a "glorious victory." They anticipate a speedy expulsion of the Irregulars from their stronghold in the Belleck salient where the task of the British troops is more formidable as the Belleck triangle is not merely more extensive but is more easily defended. Its base extends eight miles along the northern shore of Lough Erne, the ancient fort situated in Donegal is garrisoned by the Irregulars flying a green flag and commands the town of Belleck. Belfast claims that it is impossible for the Ulster Government to exercise authority at Belleck while the Irregulars hold the fort. A stout resistance is expected, as the defenders have lost no time in building sand-bag defences against the "pipsqueaks" which damaged the morale of the defenders of Pettigo.

EXPORT PROHIBITION TO DONEGAL.

PROVISIONAL GOVT GUARANTEES FOOD SUPPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

In consequence of export prohibition Donegal merchants have chartered four steam launches for the purpose of bringing food from Glasgow. The provisional Government has guaranteed the conveyance of supplies from Donegal ports to their destinations in motors protected by armed guards. A deputation of Donegal merchants has gone to Glasgow where two vessels have also proceeded.

TRAINS TO LONDONDERRY HELD UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

The I.R.A. at Burnfort in the Free State held up trains going to Londonderry from Letterkenny and food supplies from Carndonagh were seized. They warned the passengers that those travelling from Donegal to Londonderry with money would in future be dispossessed of it. The I.R.A. on the border turned back milkcarts from Donegal. The authorities at Newry have closed all canal bridges in order to control motor and other traffic.

EXPORT PROHIBITION WITHDRAWN.

LONDONDERRY TRADERS' PROTEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

A later message states that the export prohibition has been withdrawn as a result of protest from Londonderry wholesalers, who passed a resolution strongly condemning the order, which is totally opposed to the view of Derry traders.

RESUMPTION OF DISCUSSIONS.

MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

A somewhat more hopeful atmosphere is apparent in London regarding the resumption of the Irish constitution discussions which were postponed to-day as Mr. Griffith only arrived from Dublin this morning. Mr. Collins who is remaining in Dublin is of opinion that a modified draft would overcome the British Government's previous objections, though minor differences remain to be resolved. A fact not lost sight of however is that Mr. De Valera's followers are not likely to accept tamely any constitution strictly conforming to the Treaty.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

QUESTION OF REDUCTION.

REPARATION COMMISSION POSTPONES MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—The calm of European waters is again troubled by an anouncement of the postponement of to-day's meeting of the Reparations Commission, which was to have discussed the reduction of the German indemnity.

Behind the postponement is believed to be a deadlock between the International Bankers Committee and the Allied governments on the subject of granting a loan to Germany, on the granting of which the German Government made the promised financial reforms conditional. The Bankers evince disinclination to father a large loan, while the present high figure of reparations prejudices the chances of its repayment, and France as the largest beneficiary by reparations, will not consent to a reduction of her claims without corresponding advantages, the nature of which is at present not revealed.

GERMANY & RUSSIAN MARKET.

CONSULATE AND INDUSTRIALISTS VISIT PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Paris.—A message from Moscow reports that members of the German Consulate and also a party of German trade representatives have arrived at Petrograd, and are already in touch with the Russian industrial and agricultural organisations.

WHEN PRINCE RETURNS HOME.

PREPARATIONS FOR WARM WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

Preparations are proceeding for extending a warm welcome to Prince of Wales on his return home. The Duke of York will meet the Prince on the "Renown" at Plymouth, on June 20th, where he will be accorded reception by Lord Mayor on 21st. The King and Queen, other members of the Royal family, the Premier and several Cabinet Ministers will await His Royal Highness' arrival at Paddington whence he will drive to Buckingham Palace.

ROYAL WEDDING IN BELGRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Belgrade.—Dense crowds at the approaches to the Railway Station welcomed the Royalties including the Duke of York, who are arriving to take part in the festivities in connection with wedding between King Alexander of Yugoalavia and Princess Mary of Rumania. The notabilities on the platform included King Alexander, who warmly greeted the Duke of York and drove with him to the Palace amidst the cheering crowds. A constant stream of boats is arriving with visitors, and a big steamer with the Royal delegation and a military band, leaves to-morrow to meet the Royal bride, while three seaplanes will meet the yacht bringing the King and Queen of Rumania to Dubravica and will head the procession to Belgrade.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

DIET RESOLVES ON DRASTIC CUT IN EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

An announcement from Tokio that the Cabinet has resigned follows the reports that the Japanese Diet has taken an unprecedented step of unanimously passing a resolution instructing the military authorities drastically to cut down expenditure.

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

WORKS OPEN AS SEQUEL TO 47 UNIONS' BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Following on the ballot of the fortyseven Unions in favour of the resumption of work the engineering works on the Clyde and in other districts opened to-day, but comparatively few men were engaged, as sufficient work will not be available for the majority for two or three months.

MR. SASTRI IN ADELAIDE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Adelaide.—Mr. Sastri has arrived. He will deliver addresses here and proceed to Melbourne on Friday.

PERSIAN PREMIER.

SHAH DEMANDS NEW ELECTION.

MEJLISS VOTES FOR QAVAM ES SALTANEH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

Teheran.—The Shah has wired the President of the Mejliss regretting the final decision of Mushir-ud-Dauia and requesting the Mejliss to elect a new premier and to wire the result to him. The Mejliss last night by a majority of sixtynine voted in favour of Qavam es Saltaneh and has informed the Shah. The Crown Prince has arrived in Teheran.

RUSSIA & CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

TREATY SIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

Prague.—The treaty between Soviet Russia and Czecho-Slovakia has been signed.

U. S. IMMIGRATION RULES.

CHANGE IN SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

Washington.—The Merchant Marine Committee of the House of Representatives has eliminated the clause in Government's Ship Subsidy Bill requiring that fifty per cent of immigrants to the United States should be conveyed by American ships.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

U. S. RAILWAY BOARD'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

New York.—The Railway Board of Chicago has reduced the wages of railway workshop employees, in the case of mechanics by seven cents per hour and freight car men by ten cents per hour. Four hundered thousand men are affected. A conference of the leaders of Railway Unions have decided that each union should take vote on the question of strike against the reduction affecting it within thirty days after the reduction for its class is announced. Altogether 1,200,000 men are involved.

WAR DEBTS.

U. S. PREPARED FOR DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—The American Embassy has informed the Foreign Ministry that the United States is prepared to discuss the question of war debts.

AN EXAGGERATED REPORT.

NO TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND SULTAN OF NEJD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

Enquiries in well-informed quarters in London and Cairo suggest that the rumours of an agreement between France and the Sultan of Nejd are without foundation. Official circles in London consider that possibly, French authorities in Syria have come to some arrangement with Arab desert tribes, in order to ensure peace on the frontier and this has been magnified into an important political treaty. A message from Paris says that the "Journal des Debats" declares that the report of a treaty being concluded is absolutely false.

GENERAL WORKERS' UNION.

DECIDES ON INCREASE OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

At the Biennial Congress of the General Workers' Union, of which Mr. Clynes has been appointed president, the General Council drew attention to the serious financial situation due to prolonged disputes and mentioned that the Engineering Union had recently paid out on an average £15,000 weekly. Recommendations to increase contributions all round and to decrease the officials' salaries were adopted, after which the officials volunteered a reduction of forty shillings weekly. The resolution of affiliation to the Red International was rejected by eightynine votes to five.

AN ABSCONDING ACCOUNTANT ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 7.

A chance meeting outside Charing Cross Station led to appearance at Bow Street of Alfred Fidler, formerly sub-accountant in the securities department of the Branch of Alliance Bank of Simla at Calcutta. He was prosecuted under the Fugitive Offenders Act on a charge of stealing £25,000 worth of securities. It appears that he voluntarily accompanied Mr. Newling, Deputy General Manager of the Bank, who accidently met him, to the police court, where he confirmed the statement that he left India in February on furlough. The books later disclosed that half a million rupees worth of securities were missing. After Mr. Newling had encountered him and spoken to him Fidler confessed the theft. He was remanded.

"YOUNG INDIA" ARRESTS.

KEEPER AND PRINTER ARRESTED.

WARRANTS AGAINST EDITOR AND PUBLISHER ALSO OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
JUNE, May 7.

Swami Anandanad, Keeper, Navajivan Press and Professor G. P. Bhansali, Printer, "Young India" were arrested to-day at noon under a warrant issued by the Additional District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, under Section 124A, Indian Penal Code.

Warrant is also issued against Professor Valji Desai, publisher, "Young India," who is away in Rajkot.

Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, recently Editor, "Young India" is also likely to be arrested. The prosecution is filed in respect of articles printed in "Young India, one entitled "Weighed and found wanting" and another commenting on Moulana Hasarat Monhani conviction.

WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST MR. S. QURESHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, June 7.

Warrants under section 124-A. have been issued against Mr. Shaib Qureshi late editor of the "Young India" Mr. Desai the publisher and Mr. Bhansali the printer and Swami Abandanand the keeper of the Press of whom the latter two have been arrested to-day at 12 noon at Navjivan press office and taken to Sabarmati Jail. Their case is likely to come off for hearing on the 13th.

BRENNAN HELICOPTER MACHINE.

PREMATURE PRESS REPORTS OF SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Newspaper reports of the success of the Brennan Helicopter are apparently premature. Mr. Brennan, in an interview at Aldershot, said the machine had not yet been out of its shed and will not be tested till autumn, and it was impossible to tell, from experiments with the model, whether a full-size machine would fulfil the Air Ministry's conditions.

The "Star" however learns that while the Air Ministry does not yet consider the machine perfected, a remarkable progress has been made in solving the problem of the vertical flight.

The Air Ministry announces, officially, that the reward, of fifty thousand sterling for a successful helicopter, is still open.

FOLKSTONE AEROPLANE CRASH.

VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

Giving evidence at the inquest, at Folkestone, on the victims of the cross-Channel aeroplane crash, the Manager of the Croydon aerodrome declared the machine was overhauled before it started on its flight, and was found to be in perfect condition. He expressed the opinion that the pilot lost control through sunstroke.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

SUGGESTION FOR EXTRA PILOT.

The papers have recently been urging that in view of the increasing number of accidents, passenger aeroplanes should carry a reserve pilot.

COUNTRY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 6.

The following are the cricket matches results.—

Surrey beat Notts by eight wickets. (Hobbs made 151 not out.)

Yorkshire beat Lancashire by six wickets. (The Lancastrian, E. Tyldsley, scored 178).

Kent beat Hampshire by 51 runs. (Woolley scored 188, Hardinge 139 and Seymour 112. For Hants, Mead made 152.)

Leicester beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 62. (Sharp of Leicester scored 104.)

FIRST SUBSCRIBING VICE-PRESIDENT OF I. R. C. SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, June 7.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Govind Sinh Lokindra Bahadur, K. C. S. I. of Datia has subscribed a sum of Rs. 11.000 to the funds of the Indian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association Indian Council which entitles him to become a Vice-President and a patron of the two bodies respectively. His Highness is the first subscribing Vice-President of the Indian Red Cross Society.

Sir John Salmond has left Marseilles for India aboard "Macedonia."

HOW TO CHECK-MATE REPRESSION

COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME NECESSARY.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, June 6.

The Congress Working Committee met again after lunch and sat for about seven hours and adopted the following resolution for recommendation to the All-India Congress Committee:—

"Whereas the Committee is not satisfied with the progress made in the constructive programme of the Congress so far, and whereas repression in most severe form, has been resorted to by the Government in several parts of the country in spite of suspension of all aggressive activities,—

"(a) This Committee is of opinion that civil disobedience will have to be undertaken to enable the country to enforce its demands, and it accordingly calls upon the Provincial Committees to make greater efforts in the direction of completing the programme by 30th September, 1922, when the situation will be considered by this Committee and Civil Disobedience or any other step decided upon.

"(b) That the President be requested to nominate and authorise a few gentlemen to tour round the country and report on the situation by the 15th September.

"(c) This Committee approves of the Working (*sic*) Committee's recommendation that the Provincial contributions to the All-India funds be reduced from 25 per cent. to 5 per cent."

The Working Committee again meets tomorrow afternoon when it is understood the question of boycott would be discussed.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

RELEASED FROM NAINI JAIL ON TUESDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, June 7.

Authoritative information has been received that Pandit Motilal Nehru was released from Naini Tal Jail, last evening.

STEVEDORES' COOLIES FIRM.

DEMAND OF COMPENSATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 6.

The strike of the Stevedores' coolies continues, and there is at present no sign of settlement. The strikers now demand compensation in the event of their being injured.

About sixty steamers are laid up and the congestion in the docks is increasing.

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MYSORE, June 7.

Among the principal subjects discussed at to-day's sitting of the Mysore Economic Conference, a lively debate centered round Mr. Venkatesayya's motion for statutory changes making congatory for the District Boards to levy educational cess. The motion was opposed on the ground that it had a tendency to violate the principles of local self-government. Opposition being strong Mr. Chandi moved an amendment for legisiative action. But when voted on both the original motion and the amendment were lost.

(Continued from Column 6.)

some Turks went back to some of the destroyed villages to collect certain crops. (This was not in the old Italian sector). They were seized by the Greeks, about half condemned to death, and the rest imprisoned.

7. My committee are convinced that the establishment of durable peace on a stable basis in Western Asia depends on the restoration of Turkey to her pre-war status of an independent State within her own homelands, and to the full exercise of her political and economic rights as such a State.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

8. My committee also respectfully urge that the Allied troops be withdrawn from Constantinople, and the prestige and religious position of the Sultan Caliph be restored in his capital. The presence there of the Allied troops is a constant cause of irritation and resentmen among the Moslems of the world. Further whatever may have been the conditions before the influx of the heterogeneous foreign elements now gathered there, it has not tended to improve the moral conditions of the city. Reports which have reached the committee show a deplorable state of affairs. In saying this they imply no reflection on the Allied authorities; the present conditions are the inevitable result of the influx of a vast mass of undersirables in respect of whose ingress the Turkish Government has no control.

9. We have asked for the restoration of Eastern Thrace, together with Adrianople, for reasons which we have fully set out in previous reuresentations, and which we do not think necessary to repeat. My comittee venture to urge a settlement on these lines, not merely on the broad grounds of justice and humanity, but also the establishment of a durable peace in Western Asia and the restoration of the economic life of a devastated country.

10. Finally, we consider it essential in the interests of the British Empire that the wardenship of the holy places of Islam and the shrines held sacred by Moslems should be regularised, as, if this is not done, the sore will continue to fester and grow.

ATROCITIES IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON MOSLEM LEAGUE ON GREEK EXCESSES.

EVACUATION OF TURKISH TERRITORY—THE ONLY REMEDY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by Mr. M. H. Ispahani, secretary of the London Moslem League:—

1. I have the honour, on behalf of the Committee of the London Moslem League, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd April last, and at the same time beg to express our apology for the delay in its acknowledgment.

2. We beg you to be good enough to convey to the Most Honourable the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston the Committee's best thanks for his courteous reply to their representation regarding the excesses committed by the Greeks in Anatolia. The Committee feel it superfluous to say that in the matter of humanity they make no difference between Christians and Moslems, and that they are deeply grieved to hear of the cruel treatment of the Pontine Greeks at the hands of the Turkish gendarmerie, charged with their transportation into the interior; they condemn equally the horrors and barbarities committed by one or the other side. And they propose to take the earliest opportunity to communicate the information contained in your letter with their opinion thereon to the right quarter.

3. Lord Curzon will, however, we trust, forgive us for expressing frankly our opinion that the barbarities that have been committed, whether by the Turks or the Greeks, are, in the first instance, the direct consequence of leting loose the latter in Asia Minor. The incident to which you refer evidently occurred in connection with the threatened rising amongst the Pontine Greeks instigated by the Hellenic Government. This, of course, is no excuse for undue harshness on the part of any civilised Government, but is a factor which explains the *cause* of what has happened. The occurences is Smyrna are by now well known, and the barbarous manner in which the inoffensive inhabitants of the Smyrna hinterland were treated (respecting which our information is from British sources) had the effect of inflaming the bitterest feelings among the Moslem population of Anatolia.

EMBITTERED TURKS.

4. Wars of races and religions brutalise the people affected, and the cruel wars in which the Turks have been involved for over ten years have embittered and exasperated them. A large number of the Moslem population of Anatolia are refugees from Macedonia, who had already suffered cruelley inthe Balkan wars; they had seen their homes desecrated and destroyed, and were themselves forced into exile. The Greek irruption in 1919 set the seal on their fate. It can therefore hardly be a matter for surprise that when they got an opportunity they would wreak vengeance on their enemies. Greeks and Turks had lived together fairly harmoniously for centuries; the Armenians had received in Turkey equal and humane treatment, until conspiracy and risings were set on foot by Hellenic Greeks, revolutionaries, and *agents-provocateurs* from Russia. My Committee do not make these remarks in the slightest degree to exculpate their coreligionists from justifiable condemnation; they only desire to point out the causes which, in their opinion, have brought about the present deplorable situation.

5. Our greatest concern, as British subjects, is the restoration of peace and goodwill in India. Among the Indian people, the Moslems have a concrete and substantial grievance. The provisions of the Treaty of Sevres have created such an encroachment on the position and prestige of the head of their religion, and such a change in the exercise of their religious rights, that at the present movement, inspite of all the efforts of the Government of India to bring about appeasement, the feelings of the Moslem people in that country are bitterly inflamed, with the result that all internal progress and development are stopped. What the feeling is in the neighbouring country of Afghanistan has been recently described by an unbiased observer.

GREEK EVACUATION DEMANDED.

6. We have, therefore, ventured to appeal to his Lordship that in order to bring about a cessation of the horrors taking place in Asia Minor, causing the desolation of that country, and for the establishment of a durable peace in Western Asia, not to speak of the restoration of goodwill and normal conditions in his Majesty's Eastern possessions, the "mandate" to the Greeks should be forthwith withdrawn, and they should be required to evacuate within a fixed time the territories they occupy in Asia Minor; and that in order to guard against the commission of atrocities and devastation in the course of the evacution it should be carried out under the supervision of Allied officers.

Unless this is done we are convinced the horrors and barbarities, which are condemned by all civilised communities, will constantly recur, and there will be no peace in India. To give an instance of the recurrence of the barbarities to which we have referred above, we beg leave to quote a passage from a communication received only yesterday from an unimpeachable British source regarding the situation in Asia Minor. Our correspondent says:—

Look at the Italian evacuation of the region between Adalia and Egadir (round about the Meander Valley). The Italians walk out, the Greeks, who are siting next door, walk in—kill and burn. Then, under safe-conduct from the Allied Powers,

(Continued in column 5.)

EQUALITY OF CITIZENSHIP.

CASE OF KENYA.

TEST OF BRITISH SINCERITY.

MR. POLAK INTERVIEWE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 7.

The position of Indians in Kenya Colony was the subject of a long interview which Mr. Henry S. L. Polak gave to a representative of the Associated Press at Simla this morning. After explaining the difficulties that beset Indians in Kenya, Mr. Polak expressed his disappointment that Indian opinion seemed not fully alive to the enormous seriousness of issues involved, and warned that unless India carried on a sustained campaign, both on the platform and in the Press and through representation to the authorities, the cause of Indians abroad might be irreparably lost. Mr. Polak is the Honorary Secretary of the Indians Overseas Association in London and is thoroughly acquainted with the latest developments in Kenya, being in constant touch with the East African Indian National Congress. Mr. Polak said that he last visited Kenya in 1917. The population of Indians in that Colony he estimated at 36,000, which was approximately four times the number of European settlers.

Q.—Do the Indians enjoy any municipal or political rights in Kenya?

A.—None but the Europeans do.

Q.—What are the fundamental issues involved in the position of Indians in Kenya?

TRANSFER OF LANDS.

A.—I will state them one by one. First, that the power of the Governor to veto transfer of lands as between persons of different races should be withdrawn. This veto was conferred upon the Governor in 1915, when Indians were asked not to engage in political activities. The 1915 Ordinance was a distinct and deliberate breach of the pledge made to the Indian community by Lord Elgin in 1908, that His Majesty's Government would be no party to any legislation affecting the ownership of land in the then protectorate differentially affecting Indians. In the same despatch Lord Elgin said that for reasons of administrative convenience—a convenient phrase which was never defined—it was decided to confer original grants of Crown lands in the highlands to Europeans only. He was however silent on the question of land transfer. Practically all the Crown lands have been granted to Europeans. Thus, Lord Elgin's pledge to the Europeans, though it did injure the Indian community, has been fulfilled. It would appear from Mr. Churchill's utterances, that was the Colonial Office is now anxious to do, is to further extend that pledge to the Europeans by prohibiting transfer of lands in the highlands, whilst at the same time breaking a contemporaneous pledge to the Indian community. It has a differentiation and a breach of faith which the Indian community is not prepared to accept or condone, because it is one of the vital points, arising in the present controversy.

POLICY OF SEGREGATION.

The next matter in dispute is in connection with the policy of segregation. I need hardly mention that as a matter of course Europeans and Indians generally do not live in the same quarters because of difference in social customs. To this extent, therefore, there is already voluntary segregation between the two communities, but what Indians do take strong objection to is the endeavour on the part of Europeans to secure a statutory prohibition against them to reside or even trade in the areas which are described as European areas and which, of course, include the best parts of the existing townships. The Indian community cannot possibly accept any system of compulsory civilization inherited by them. They have no objection to the system of voluntary separation, as at present prevails, but they do insist, and rightly, that those Indians who desire to reside in areas known as the "European quarters" and who are prepared to abide by general sanitary regulations and other bye-laws applicable to all classes and races alike, should have no restriction placed upon them in any way, merely because they are Indians. This proposal should, in my opinion, entirely meet the situation arising from differences in methods of life.

QUESTION OF FRANCHISE.

The third complaint concerns the question of franchise. The entire adult European population is under the existing law automatically enfranchised, but no Indian has a vote. The Indian claim is that without depriving any of the existing voters of his franchise, law should be altered so that in future all persons, of whatever race possessing the necessary qualification, should be included in a general electoral roll. This would mean that for some years to come European voters would always be in the majority, but it would give a stimulus to Indians to qualify themselves to exercise the franchise in order to obtain in future an adequate representation of their interests in the local legislature.

AGAINST INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

The fourth point of controversy arises out of the attempt by the Europeans to close Kenya against Indian immigration. To my mind, though all other issues are of primary importance, this is the most important of all. Presently what is being attempted is to establish in Kenya the same conditions as prevail in the Union of South Africa with which, as you are aware, I am from long experience very well acquainted. The Europeans feel that if they can cut off Indians from East Africa they will have succeeded in creating what Mr. Churchill described as a characteristic British Colony. I have never yet been able to understand what he means by the phrase. There are all kinds of British colonies which differ in structure radically from each other. If the phrase means the characteristic methods of British administration, there is no reasonable ground for complaint, but if it means that this Colony, like the self-governing Dominions, is to be made a preserve for the white men who are to be maintained in a position of perpetual domination over other races, as seems to be the desire with regard to Kenya, then it is a clear breach of the underlying principles of equality. Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 is a challenge to India, declaring that she has in fact, no imperial status, that her immigrants have no status even in regard to those parts of the British Empire which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the Colonial Office. Mr. Churchill's speech at Kenya Club defines fundamental issues between Great Britain and India. Hitherto the general impression has been, and I must confess that until I studied the matter very carefully, it was one that I myself shared—that it was the self-governing Dominions that were the principal culprits in the matter of differentiation against Indians, whether as immigrants or as residents. It was becoming increasingly clear having regard to constitutional developments, that there were genuine grounds for the position taken up by the Imperial Government that they should not directly interfere with a self-Governing Dominion. But even there, it had to be recognised that Great Britain had just as great a right and responsibility to protect British subjects from India emigrating to or residing in these self-governing Dominions, through the usual diplomatic channels, as she would have undoubtedly exercised in regard to foreign countries, if those conditions prevailed there.

The case of Kenya, however, has thrown a fresh light upon the situation and has made clear that British Government itself is responsible in a Crown Colony, ruled from Downing Street, for a policy of differential racial legislation and methods of administration in regard to Indians. The British case is all the worse when one remembers the fact that Indians in Kenya were prior emigrants and relations between India and Kenya are centuries old and when one finds Sir John Kirk, perhaps the greatest authority on the East African question, stating publicly, that but for the influence of the Indian traders, who had settled in East Africa, the British flags would not now be floating there. What Mr. Churchill says, in fact, is that it is not desirable that Indian culture should be allowed to continue to spread in East Africa, though British trade there owes its origin to the enterprise of Indian traders, and no has adopted the handy altruistic European cry that this is in the interests of the native population. Those who are acquainted with the relations of the average European planter with the natives of the country, will recognise how very flimsy, to say the least of it, is the argument that Europeans and natives in East Africa have a common interest. It is a piece of characteristic hypocrisy, and the Indians in Kenya very strongly protest against persistent attempts to malign them and their relations with the native population.

Q.—What is the ulterior motive of Europeans in professing to make common cause with natives and trying to get rid of Indians?

What is the ulterior motive of Europeans in professing to make common cause with natives and trying to get rid of Indians?

The fact is that European planters, as a class, are anxious to see that Indians and natives did not make a common cause to establish the civil and political rights of non-Europeans, and they believe that if they can get rid of Indians, they will be able safely to control the native population, and will not have to encounter strong opposition to the maintenance of a position of racial privilege.

Q.—How do the relations between Indians and natives stand and how do these compare with those between natives and Europeans?

A.—The natives are on friendly terms with Indians, but they are ordinarily afraid of the European settlers.

TEST OF BRITISH SINCERITY.

Continuing his narrative, Mr. Polak said:—"I have considered that the case of Kenya is the true test of British sincerity with regard to doctrine of equality of citizenship for Indians abroad. The resolution passed at the last Imperial Conference is not happily worded, but those who are acquainted with the history of those negotiations, are aware that the principle of control of immigration, which was agreed to at the previous conference, applied only to self-governing dominions and to India as a Quasi Dominion. Mr. Churchill and the colonial office are now under the stimulus of the European settlers in Kenya endeavouring to extend the principle even to Crown Colonies where any small European minority may demand for its own purpose and in the alleged interest of native population that Indian immigration should be prohibited whilst European immigration should remain unrestricted. That is an interpretation of the resolution to which I am sure India will not agree. We know that the very reverse of the doctrine of equality of citizenship as regard Kenya is being postered by the Colonial Office. It would be interesting to know what steps the Colonial Office has taken to give effect to the principle of equal citizenship for Indians in the overseas Crown Colonies and Dependencies by the removal from the statute book of all enactments differentially affecting Indians or doing away with methods of administration imposing special disabilities upon them. I venture to hope that the Government of India will request the British Government to submit a categorical statement of the steps that have been taken to give effect to this principle in the territories under the immediate jurisdiction of the Downing Street. There has been ample time for something to be done as it is nearly a year since the resolution was adopted with Mr. Churchill's signature appended to it.

OBJECT OF VISIT TO INDIA.

Question:—What is the object of your visit to this country? Would you like to say anything about present day politics in India and would you particularly suggest a course India should adopt to secure redress to Indians abroad?

Answer:—I have come to this country in a private capacity not participating in any controversial political matters but I cannot refrain from expressing the utmost disappointment that for various reasons into these matters I need not go. But public opinion appears to have been diverted from the acute and vital problems which affect directly the question of India's status within the Empire and equally directly the welfare of Indian communities abroad. This attitude has greatly hampered all those who like myself are engaged in endeavouring to bring about a rapid and reasonable settlement of the Kenya controversy. It seems to me not to be useless and untrue to say that the acquisition by India of complete control over her own destiny should precede an attempt to secure justice for Indians abroad. Take the case of Japan which should meet all such arguments. Japan is a completely independent and aggressive country, but she in spite of her self-governance has not yet been able effectively to protect the interests of Japanese resident abroad. Status is not a matter that can be separated by water-tight compartments. There must be advance in status on all lines simultaneously and if there be a check along any lines of advance, it necessarily, affects progress in other directions. I would earnestly implore Indian public opinion to concentrate here and now upon this question of Kenya. If the British Cabinet are induced by Mr. Churchill (and fortunately Mr. Montagu before leaving the Indian Office prevented this tragedy and I very hopefully feel that the Government of India and Lord Peel will also succeed in doing it, to decide against India in regard to the question of highlands and more particularly on the question of Indian immigration in Kenya, I am afraid, that irreparable disaster will have been done to Indo-British relations and Indian community in Kenya and other parts of East Africa will be faced with certain ruin and perpetual subordination of Indian interests at the hands of European settlers. It is, therefore, urgently necessary that public opinion in India should be concentrated upon the case of Kenya and that the Government of India's hands may be strengthened in the representations that they have continued to make to the Secretary of State on the subject.

NEED OF STRONG PUBLIC OPINION IN INDIA.

Q.—I think public opinion is already sufficiently emphatic about the position of Indians abroad, but what else do you suggest should be done to make it more emphatic?

A.—I want a ceaseless campaign both in the Press and on the platform to show that India is alive to the gravity of the situation and that she would not have outsiders to imagine that she is apathetic. I suggest that a strong deputation should wait on the Viceroy and thus strengthen the hands of the Government and of public men in England who are helping India's cause.

Concluding Mr. Polak uttered a word of warning; within next few months he said a decision one way or the other must be taken by His Majesty's Government and unless Indian opinion is alive to the enormous seriousness of the issues involved, a fundamental error may be committed having gravest possible consequences.

MR. POLAK INTERVIEWS VICEROY.

Mr. Polak interviewed the Viceroy yesterday and leaves for Lahore to-day and after a short stay in Northern India, he proceeds to Calcutta and thence to Bombay. He hopes to depart for home by the end of July.

OFFICIALISED MUNICIPALITIES.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN SURAT AND AHMEDABAD.

SUCCESS OF N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

In Gujarat, Surat and Ahmedabad are the two municipalities that have been suspended for Non-Cooperation in education.

For some time past, the compulsory Primary Education Act has been applied to Surat, but the attendance in national schools is reported to be ever increasing, while that in recognised Municipal schools is declining.

In Ahmedabad, a similar attempt was made to apply the Compulsory Primary Education Act but it has been defeated by a majority in the Municipal Committee of management.

BURMA REFORMS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 6.

I have read in your paper the remarks of the Rangoon papers, on the Reforms. The "Rangoon Times" and "Rangoon Gazette" both voice Ango-Indian opinions. The Rangoon Daily News," whose governing director is Mr. P. P. Ginwala, M. L. A., is not a Congress organ and so it hailed the Reforms with joy. Burmese papers and leaders have not yet passed any opinion. The "Rangoon Mail," which is a pro-Congress paper is awaiting the publication of Burmese opinion and has written criticising the Reforms and condemning Diarchy. The "Burma Observer," a Burmese moderate organ, wrote that nothing else offering itself at the present moment, the people had better accept the Reforms.

OUTLOOK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

NO CAUSE FOR PESSIMISM.

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCIPAL GIDWANI.

An interesting interview with Principal A. T. Gidwani of the Gujerath Vidyapeeth is published by "Swaraj", the vernacular daily of Ahmedabad:—Asked how he accounted for the lull in the political atmosphere after Mr. Gandhi's arrest, Principal Gidwani said:—

I see no lull. Sharp controversies are going on about the principles and policy of the programme, which is hardly a sign of lull. These controversies are gradually leading to a better understanding of the issues involved in the struggle. The Working Committee of the Congress has been progressively assuming important functions. The Khadi scheme is one proof of it. At Lucknow, they will consider an important education scheme. The work of the Working Committee is only an indication of what the provinces are engaged in doing silent work is going on. There is increasing coordination and consolidation. I look forward to important results if there is not premature departure from the present policy, and the country maintains this admirable calm.

Q.—What is, in your opinion, the reason for the discontinuance of the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops in Ahmedabad?

A.—I will deal with cloth shop picketing first. It is not on the same level with liquor shop picketing. The social conscience is outraged by temptations provided for weak-minded poor people who are lured into the drink habit by conveniently situated shops. Picketing under such circumstances is justified if it can be carried out by disciplined volunteers. Cloth shop picketing is on a different footing. The social conscience is not outraged by the trade in cloth. We have not yet sufficiently worked with consumers to make them regard the existence of foreign cloth shops as an offence to society. In my opinion picketing of cloth shops, at the present time, in Ahmedabad, is not justified and will not be effective if undertaken. It will lead to resentment and ill-will without proportionate gain to the Khadi industry. I appeal to the enthusiastic youngmen and women who seems to be so keen on the picketing programme to copy the example of volunteers of the Mahavidyalaya Seva Samaj, who have been going from house to house selling Khadi with splendid results. Educate the consumers and organise production. You can then leave traders to themselves. Liquor shop picketing can be revived at any moment. It is thoroughly legitimate, but it should be undertaken after raising a large volunteer corps properly disciplined, whose members can face manfully and non-violently the tactics of the licensees. It is essential that such volunteers should have taken the Congress volunteer pledge.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

Q.—How do you account for a staunch N.C.O. like Mrs. Das advocating entry into the Councils?

A.—I did not understand Mrs. Das definitely to advocate return to Councils. She only said that it may be necessary to reconsider that part of the programme. Mrs. Das does not stand alone. Many prominent leaders have said the same thing. Mrs. Das did not, I believe, give her reasons; but others of that view are people who either never seriously believed in the boycott of Councils or who believe that the present constructive programme can be better worked through the Councils. They did not realise that going to Councils means the final burial of the N.C.O. movement.

Q—You go to sell Khadi in the streets of Ahmedabad, what is the spirit of the people and what is your experience of it?

A.—I have met with great courtesy and love from people at whose doors I have knocked. I have been almost to every house in Mandvi Pole, Dhal's Pole, Sankadi Shari and some other parts of the town. People are quite willing to buy Khadi. Most people had Khadi in their houses even before I visited them. Few buy fresh foreign cloth. In my opinion the real danger is that many people seem satisfied with handwoven cloth, paying no attention to the yarn. Considerable propaganda is necessary to educate people to realise that the use of Mill Khadi, as it is called, does not help the real Khadi industry, but on the contrary does harm. I believe there is need for an army of volunteers to hawk genuine Khadi daily in every ward. I would like to hear from people prepared to help in this practical campaign.

ACTIVITIES IN AHMEDABAD.

Q.—What are the present activities of the N.C.O leaders in Ahmedabad?

A.—The present activities of the N. C. O. leaders in Ahmedabad are mainly educational. The people's schools started in successful rivalry with the Municipal schools demand most of their attention. There is also a movement being organised for non-payment of Municipal taxes. Organisation of Khadi selling interests some of them. You will perhaps not include the professors of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya in the category of the N. C. O. leaders. Otherwise I could tell you of their continuous efforts and steady work which is evolving a real centre of culture in this city of smoke and dust.

Q—People denounce workers, and workers denounce people: what is in your opinion the reality and what is its solution?

A.—A difficult question that. I doubt if many people denounce the workers and I have not heard the workers denouncing people. But people have the solution in their own hands if they are dissatisfied. The Congress constitution is absolutely democratic. I know of no Gujarat leader who will not gladly make way for any one in whom people have confidence. We must cultivate the habit of cooperation amongst ourselves without which N.C.O. with the Government can never be fruitful; we must choose our men with care, but when we have chosen them we must give them our wholehearted support. The workers too must have broad shoulders. They cannot deny to the electors the right to criticise and they must not disdain to explain and justify their policies openly.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

Q.—Is the Congress resolution on the boycott of Councils mandatory or advisory?

A.—No Congress resolution is mandatory. Individuals have every right to follow their own line of action. Only when their action is not in conformity with Congress resolutions, they must not work in the name of the Congress.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

ARTILLERYMAN SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS, R. I,

ALL OVER A FIVE RUPEE NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 7.

At the Allahabad High Court Criminal sessions to-day before Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Mears, Driver Sydney Ward of the Royal Field Artillery, Nasirabad, pleaded not guilty to two charges of attempted murder and causing grievous hurt to Hossainbux, a tea-man by striking him with a knife. Mr. E. A. Howard defended the accused. Mr. J. M. Banerji appeared to prosecute for the Crown. Mr. Banerji in addressing the jury gave the summary of facts stated the quarrel between the accused and the tea-vendor arose over a five rupee note which accused alleged he had by mistake put inside a folded ten rupee note and which he handed over to the teaman while paying his account and which the teaman denied of having received. The dispute was referred to the authorities, but Ward got no satisfaction. Soon after Ward committed the offence with an ordinary knife.

Sergeant-Major Rogers examined said in the morning of the 22nd February a native with his throat cut came to see him and said he had a quarrel with Ward over five rupees. The witness ordered the teaman to be taken to the hospital and when he met Ward he questioned him, but he gave no satisfactory reply. Ward only said "I got no satisfaction from office so I——." The witness did not hear the rest of the sentence. Some blood-stained clothes were found among the accused's kit. Prior to this occurrence the accused was always a very quiet man and kept to himself and did his work well and was one of the best men in the Battery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howard the witness said he thought it extraordinary that the accused committed such an offence. When he saw the accused after the crime with his head down and hands in pockets, accused did not appear to be in his ordinary mental condition.

EXAMINATION OF HUSSAINBUX.

Hussainbux examined said he sold tea in Nasirabad Barracks to the accused who paid him in a ten rupee note and the witness returned the change, the accused said that he had given the witness fifteen rupees in notes. The witness denied this and the accused abused him. They went to Sergeant-Major and were referred to Lieut. Varley. The witness saw Ward on the 21st February and was asked to come next morning which he did with his tea. Four soldiers took tea then. Ward turned up from behind, put one hand over his face and cut his throat with the other hand with a knife. The witness stood up and with his hand, tried to save himself and got cut in his hand. The witness went to the house of the Sergeant Major to whom he complained. The witness was in hospital for two months. Prior to this, Ward never threatened him.

Cross-examined the witness said prior to this the accused was not a bad tempered man.

Lieut. Cole said he was an orderly officer before. That day only he was dissatisfied at the accused's reply. The witness believed the man must be mad and ordered his detention in the guard room.

Mr. Weymouth, District Superintendent of Police said he saw the accused the very day and questioned him. The accused said he knew nothing, he was aware he got up that morning and as to the rest his mind was blank.

Captain Mackinnon, Royal Army Medical Corps said he examined the teaman there. He was cut in the throat six inches long maximum breadth being two inches. It was a serious injury dangerous to life and he might have died. When he came into the hospital he was in critical condition. The injury could have been caused with an ordinary table knife. The accused appeared to be in a dazed and lethargic condition at about 8-30 in the evening of the occurrence. He would not answer any questions put him. He was suffering from no delusions. The witness kept him under observation for about a month. The witness had formed an opinion Ward could not be regarded as insane.

Some more witnesses were examined.

Chief Justice then examined Ward who said he remembered nothing about the occurrence nor seeing the teaman that day. He remembered things ten days later but nothing during the interval.

Mr. Bannerji pointed out to the jury the offence was proved and insanity was not established.

Mr. Howard took the plea that the prisoner was not in a sound state of mind on the day of the occurrence. The act was spontaneous not thought over and it was not a deliberate act and the prisoner did not know the nature of the act.

The Court then adjourned for luneh.

After lunch the Chief Justice summed up to the jury and asked the jury to decide whether the accused at the time was labouring under such defect of reason, because of disease of mind that he did not know the nature and quality of the act or if he did know it that he did not know it was wrong. The jury after a short deliberation brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge of grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and that Ward was not insane. The Chief Justice agreed with the verdict and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

QUESTION OF INTRODUCTION IN BOMBAY.

GOVT. TO RETAIN POWERS OF SUPERVISION ETC.

The President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has received the following letter, dated 16th May, 1922, from the Secretary to Government, Education Department, Bombay:—

I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to forward herewith a copy of the draft rules framed under section 18 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act XV of 1920 and to request that you will be so good as to place them before the Corporation at a very early date and forward to Government their opinion on them. In this connection I am to observe that it is proposed, under section 15, to exempt the European and Anglo-Indian communities from the operation of the Act.

I am also to invite attention to paragraph 3 of Government letter to the Corporation, No. 3150, dated the 29th November, 1918, and to observe that as the grant-in-aid to the Bombay Municipality for primary education is subject to the same conditions regarding supervision, inspection, etc., as have been laid down in the case of district Municipalities the Corporation may be asked to modify, where necessary, the by-laws relating to the Schools Committee and to submit them separately for confirmation by Government, under Section 463 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

Following are some of the draft rules under Section 18 of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, XV of 1922; referred to in the letter above:—

(1) For the purposes of this Act, primary education shall mean education given wholly through the Vernacular in any of the standards prescribed by the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, for primary schools with the approval and sanction of Government.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, indigenous and other schools recognised by the Educational Department shall be treated as recognised primary schools.

Exception—For the purposes of this Act, all schools or departments of schools which are recognised by the Educational Department as teaching a specially approved primary course shall be regarded as 'recognised primary schools', whatever the language used as the medium of instruction.

The educational authority by whom the duties imposed by sub-sections (1) and (6) respectively, of Section 2 of the Act, shall be performed shall be the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, and the Educational Inspector, B. D.

The application for permission to issue notification under Section 3 of the Act shall ordinarily be made at least six months before the date on which the notification is to be issued and at least nine months before the date from which primary education is to be made compulsory. The application shall state whether the issue of a notification has been determined by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the Municipality specially called in this behalf and supported by at least two-thirds of the Councillors present at the meeting and by at least one-half of the whole number of the Councillors and also specify whether primary education is proposed to be made compulsory in the case of boys only or of girls only or of both boys and girls. It shall be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, through the Municipal Commissioner, the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, and the Director of Public Instructions, and shall be accompanied by (i) a copy of the proposed notification, (ii) a statement in the annexed form 'A' showing the existing provision for primary education in the Municipal district and the additional provision proposed to be made under Section 4 of the Act, and (iii) a map (drawn to scale) of the Municipal district with the location of each of the existing schools clearly marked thereon (the application and each of its accompaniments being submitted in triplicate, one copy for the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, one for the Director of Public Instruction, and one for Government.)

Adequate provision for free and compulsory education under Section 4 of the Act, shall include.

(i) Suitable provision not only for all children of either sex who on the date of the issue of a notification under the Act, are liable under such notification but also for all children of either sex who shall become liable thereafter under the aforesaid notification.

(ii) Teaching through and in Marathi, Gujarati, or Urdu, according to the needs of the locality concerned. Where, however, there is a demand for education through any other vernacular, suitable arrangements shall be made for teaching through and in it provided that the average attendance at any school opened for this purpose shall not fall short of 25.

(iii) The provision of suitable accommodation for pupils at the rate of not less than 10 square feet per child in each class room (excluding verandahs).

PRELIMINARY CENSUS TO BE TAKEN.

The Bombay Municipality before applying the provisions of this Act to the Municipal District or to any part thereof shall take a census of children ordinarily residing in the District or in the part in question in order to ascertain the number of those who will be of compulsory school age on the date from which compulsory education is to be enforced and shall prepare and publish for general information in the annexed form B, a register in the local vernacular of such children (boy and girls being grouped separately if compulsion is proposed to be applied to both boys and girls simultaneously) two months before that date, supplying at the same time a copy thereof to the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, and the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, as well as to the Head master or Head mistress of each recognised primary school in the locality. This register shall be revised and republished in February in each succeeding year and copies of it shall be supplied to the officers and institutions concerned. A copy of this register shall also be exhibited for public use at a fixed place in the Municipal Office during office hours every day. No change shall be made in it except on the authority and under the initials of such person as may be authorised by the Schools Committee in this behalf and it shall be open to inspection by the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, and the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay who shall have the right to scrutinise it and make such inquiries into its reliability as they may from time to time consider necessary or expedient.

COST.

The cost of providing free and compulsory primary education shall be borne by Government to the extent of not more than half the actual approved expenditure incurred by the Bombay Municipality for this purpose in any year so far as funds may be available and subject to the vote of the Legislative Council.

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PLAIN-SPEAKING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "sage" who prays "imperiously" is not properly a sage at all. Prayer cannot be properly called prayer if there is any the least "imperiousness" in it. Thus when your so-called "sage" (your article "Mulshi Peta—an explanation") finds his so-called prayer fruitless, and on the strength of his experience pronounces prayer a failure, his sensible brethren are not confounded by his pronouncement. They go on praying with *humility* (which is the essence of prayer), leaving the fructification or non-fructification of their prayer entirely in the hands of God to whose decree they gladly resign themselves. *Karmanyevadhikaraste.* The province is ever (to do) the deed, never (to demand or attach thyself to) the fruit. So says The Lord in the Bhagwadgita. (2). Prayer, again, may be perennially addressed to God; but to men who are not God prayer cannot and may not be addressed perennially by brother-men. You have to carefully weigh your circumstances and the circumstances of the party to whom you are addressing your prayer and decide when to stop praying and take to further measures. If you consider yourself *responsible* humans, you have to see that your party is not demoralised and dehumanised, that it retains its sense of honour. If you go on praying beyond a certain limit, you endanger this most human and godly of all qualities, viz., the sense of honour. This is well-understood by all reasonable men and hence we see the Non-Cooperation movement so triumphant in rational Indian circles.

3. Men of honour in their dealings with opponents always begin with the humility—they pray. But they do not pray perennially. They use their reason, their imagination, their judgment. They move forward to Remonstrance, to Obstruction, to Non-Cooperation, to Boycott. They cannot stop here, if they are men of Faith besides being men of reason and imagination and judgment. They must go further still and leave non-violence behind. Prepared for uttermost self-sacrifice in the service of Truth, they must destroy property directly, and destroy life directly, taking the consequences in utter resignation of soul.

4. It is not that every single case of Truth requires the adoption of violence as an imperative duty. There are Causes and Causes. In human affairs, material as well as spiritual calculations have their place; and it often happens that where spiritual calculations require the adoption of violence, material calculations require the adoption of non-violence and *vice versa*. To an external observer, it is most difficult, nay, it is impossible to judge rightly whether a particular non-violent or violent course is dictated internally by spiritual or material calculations. God alone sees the internal antecedents and concomitants of human acts and He alone can judge aright. Thus a man of non-violence may, to His vision, be a non-dutiful servant, while a man of violence may be a dutiful servant, and *vice versa*.

5. Non-violence may be Satanic as well as Divine and so with violence. They are both weapons of a certain efficacy and it depends on the wielder of the weapons whether their use shall be judged by Him to be satanic or otherwise.

6. I pray everyone to go carefully into his or her inward experiences. Every soul for his own salvation must "find" himself—where he is, must find where his goal is, and then take his particular road, leaving others to take their particular roads according to their "findings." There must be this spiritual toleration in every seeker of Liberation, though on the physical plane he may have to engage in a mortal combat with his brothers.

7. Constructive non-violent Non-Cooperation is a great world policy and it has my due homage. But "destructive violent operation" has also its place in the spiritual economy of the Universe, I see it, and I cannot affect blindness and say that I do not see it. I therefore believe in violence as well as non-violence. To divide the forces of the world into forces of violence and forces of non-violence, and to designate the former as satanic and the latter as angelic or divine is to display spiritual ignorance. The spiritual division of world forces is their division into forces of Love and forces of Hate, forces of Justice and forces of Injustice, etc. Love forces divide themselves into forces of violence and forces of non-violence. So with forces of Hate, etc. In short, Love dictates violence as well as non-violence and a man of Love, if he is to be honest to himself and his mission, must pay homage to violence or non-violence according to circumstances.

8. The world is a stage and on this stage we see the "over-coming" of the forces of Love by the forces of Hate and *vice versa*: we see also the over-coming of forces of violence by the forces of non-violence and *vice versa*. This over-coming and going under of forces is absolutely immaterial to the man of vision who has yoked himself to the service of Truth, Love, Justice, Right. If he is overcome, if he goes under, it does not sadden him. If he overcomes, if he makes the other party go under, it does not elate him. He serves Truth unelated by success and undejected by defeat, for he knows that the world is a stage and on this stage there ever will be an alternation of defeat and success for Truth as well as Untruth, for Love as well as Hate, etc. He is ever happy in his place, in success and in defeat and this is what distinguishes him from the man who, not knowing the real character of the world, expects too much of it and hence sways between elations and depressions consequent upon temporary successes and defeats.

9. You, Sir, believe in the power of constructive non-violence non-co-operation . . to overcome the forces of the world opposed to it. My belief, as you will see from the above paragraphs, is somewhat different. I believe that the opposing forces are destined to alternations of success and defeat *to the very end of the world*. When I choose my side, therefore, I do not calculate the chances of 'success and defeat' on the world-stage. I calculate the spiritual values to which the sides opposing reduce themselves in my judgment and I choose the spiritually worthier one. Mulshi Mavlas vs. Tatas and the Government: In this struggle the spiritually worthier side is, to my vision, that of the Mavlas and I have taken it. By the way, I am not as pessimistic as you seem to be. You never for a moment believed that the Mulshi Satyagraha Movement could overcome the combined forces of the Company and the Government. I have my doubts as to the *power* of the combined forces of the Company and the Government to overcome the Mulshi Satyagraha Movement. I still imagine that the chances of success and defeat are almost equal on both sides. I imagine the chances to be equal, because I have faith in human nature, because I do not look upon the Company or the Government as unreclaimable agents of Satan. Our sacrifices at Mulshi, if they are of a certain magnitude, may move the Government and the Company to re-consider their attitude: so I believe. But if I find my belief misplaced, if I find that the Government and the Company look upon all our sacrifices as misguided and mischievous, deserving nothing but the jailor's rod—then I should certainly reconsider the position.

10. This re-consideration might lead me to advise the discontinuance of the mostly one-sided sacrifice which the present Satyagraha involves. It might lead me to advise the taking up of Shuddha Satyagraha (Righteous war) *immediately* if the people are prepared for it. It might lead me to advise utter quiet and silent preparation for the righteous war. It might lead me to advise the continuance of one-sided sacrifice for another long term. I cannot divine today what I may advise years hence, under altered circumstances. But the basic principles of my reasoning have been made clear: I count no sacrifice of property and life too great, provided the spiritual magnitude of the Cause in hand requires it. I make no distinction between my body and my opponents' body and will sacrifice them both, if the sacrifice of both is required by the cause in hand. I hold that there is a limit beyond which one-sided sacrifice ought to stop and violence ought to be met by responsive violence.

11. In your article "Follow the Vision" you speak of 'stupid violence.' There is such a thing. There is stupid violence in this world. But there is also 'stupid non-violence' in this world. I am not on the side of stupid violence or stupid non-violence. But I believe in *non-stupid violence* as well as non-stupid non-violence. I as sure you do not mean to say that "*all violence* is *stupid*" I am sure that you will bless violence of a certain sort under certain circumstances. But if I am mistaken on this point and you are really and heartily an *anti-violence* man all-round, then I can only say that you have yet to go a long way before you adequately realise *God's plan* of Creation.

12. This plan has violence in it, as well as non-violence. And a vision which is whole must see the place of both in the affairs of this Universe. Mahatmaji's vision is whole He was recruiting for the late European War. He called upon Indians to take up arms to kill the enemies of England. He thus made it clear to the world that violence has its place in his scheme of the Universe. His present teaching of non-violence must be taken along with his past preaching of violence. If Mahatmaji, as some of his disciples have urged on his behalf, no longer believes in violence as a part of God's plan—then I can only say that he has a right to his new vision, which I know is neither whole nor wholesome. There is wickedness in this Universe which yields to nothing but the death-dealing blow, and this blow has to be given as a matter of duty under certain circumstances.

13. Overcome the evil in your opponents by increasing goodness in yourselves: you give this as Mahatmaji's policy. You also say that the policy of Mahatmaji's Satyagraha is *not* the attempt to cause the ruin or destruction of an opponent without actually striking an honest blow. You further say that the Mulshi Peta Satyagraha does not follow the first policy and is an attempt of the latter kind. The history of the Mulshi Satyagraha will show to any unbiassed student that the Mavlas and their helpers have used the method of 'increasing goodness in self,' that they have actually struck an honest blow now and again. Nay, more, they are going to use the method of 'increasing goodness in self' and 'striking an honest blow' for a good long time yet. Further, what ruin or destruction they attempt to cause is simply formal (study the Satyagraha cases) and what must be carefully noted, simply a necessary result of their honest blow struck at the powerful opponent prepared to ruin and destroy utterly the beloved home-lands of thousands of souls.

14. You allege that the menace to Maharastra—the menace of its being turned into strong-holds of Capitalism with serfs hanging on and around them—is being fought at Mulshi 'on political lines' and not on lines consistent with Mahatma's vision. Mahatmaji's vision saw Satyagraha as a powerful weapon, and advised the distressed Mavlas to use it. These are facts which cannot be denied. Further the Satyagraha is not primarily a political movement. It is primarily a spiritual movement. It has a political bearing, but so has it other bearings, economical, aesthetical, etc. You are, therefore, not quite accurate in describing it as a political fight, and a fight inconsistent with Mahatmaji's vision.

15. I am whole-heartedly a 'Constructivist' and Mahatmaji's constructive programme, I know, will go a long way to solve our problems. But that it will make a political protest quite unnecessary is the dream of a good-souled idealist. In India the British Rulers cannot be dethroned by the unaided Constructivism of Mahatmaji. A strong, a terribly strong political protest—the protest of Destructivism will have to come to the aid of Mahatmaji's Constructivism, before India comes into its own. 'Where there is no vision, the people perish.' And hence, I would urge on every Indian to follow the vision—the whole vision that sees Constructivism and Destructivism in their proper relations to each other and to the goal of Indian and World freedom.

16. Dear Editor, I sincerely thank you for the courtesy with which you have treated me while discussing my opinions. My opinions, my visions—they are mine; and there is an irrepressible urge within which impels me to place them plainly before the world. The world is free to accept them or to reject them. 'Manifold are the ways appointed for men by Heaven' and I must take that which Heaven points out to me as mine, leaving others to take what ways they [illegible] and to the Heaven-appointed.

Yours, etc.

P. M. BAPAT.

Bombay, June, 6.

THE PADROADO JURISDICTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been of late an increasingly vocal agitation in a section of the East Indian Catholics for the abolition of the Padroado jurisdiction over them. Echoes of it have reached your columns where an occasional correspondent has been ventilating his views. This being a domestic affair, I am one of those who think that it ought to be threshed out in one's own communal papers, and not to trench on your columns which are needed for matters of national or international importance. If, therefore, I myself reluctantly claim the hospitality of your paper, it is not to fill it with idle recriminations, but to throw a flash of light on the 'backward' mentality of those responsible for the agitation, among whom there are several young graduates!

To put it badly, the East Indians are claiming the right of self-determination. They say they would rather be ruled by the Propaganda priests than by the priests of the Padroado, and they should like their wishes to be gratified. Naturally the sympathies of the general reader are enlisted on the side of the agitators, the word 'self-determination' doing the trick. But the general reader forgets that self-determination is a weapon that cuts both ways. It may be a weapon both for and against progress. And in this case it must be said that self-determination works in favour of reaction. While all over India a stout fight is being waged for the Indianisation of services, the East Indian cry amounts to the Europeanisation of "religious services." The Propaganda jurisdiction is run by the Jesuits, almost all of whom are foreigners, while the Padroado—barring a few priests—is carried on by Indian clergy. One could have sympathised with the movement if it aimed not at the substitution of the one for the other jurisdiction, but at the assumption of the missionary burden by their own clergy. Unhappily the East Indians have not sufficient men either in quality or quantity to take charge of all the churches. As a well-wisher, I would advise them to give up an empty agitation, and to concentrate on increasing the supply of their own clergy by opening Petit Seminaires, and by sending more and clever children to the existing Seminaries. Let it not be urged that I am raising the nightmare of 'racialism' in a religious question. This is not a racial question at all. The European missionaries whose self-sacrificing zeal I cannot sufficiently commend, have other and more fruitful fields for action in backward countries as those in Africa. Even Rome is very keen that the honour and burden of the mission work in India should devolve on the Indian clergy, and surely Rome cannot be convicted of any animus against European missions. The East Indian agitation, whose net result is an increase of the province and work of European missionaries, is, therefore, against the prevailing trend of thought, and is bound to fail.

And, Sir, if we ask the reason for this movement with its usual paraphernalia of public meeting etc., the answer invariably is that the Padroado does not sufficiently look after the *material* welfare of Catholics. They believe that under the Propaganda they would get more plums in the shape of schools and colleges, maternity homes and hospitals, asylums and hostels, and what not and Salsette and Bassein would be flowing with milk and honey! In other words, the priests are expected to be not only one's spiritual directors, but also one's fathers and mothers, doctors and wet nurses! It is again a sign of an undeveloped mentality which has not gone beyond the Ma-Bap stage. I do not think there is any other community in the world which calls itself civilised and yet makes such preposterous claims on their clergy. And then they complain that the clergy treats them as so many babes and sucklings! Why wonder! What is more, they wish all these nice things to come to them as presents from the Missions! Whenever an appeal is made for funds to carry out some scheme they have been clamouring for, they tighten their purse-strings and let it die of inanition. I do really think it is high time that we should get rid of this 'parasite' mentality. It is high time for us, as educated and self-respecting men, to stand on our own legs and not rely on our clergy, whether white or coloured, for our salvation in this world as well as in the next. Let us remember that the care of the souls is the chief object of the missionary, and if he turns his attention to the temporal welfare of Catholics, it is because the latter are often helpless in the matter, not having been bred up to habits of self-dependence. That the 'depressed' classes should require such temporal aid, is in the nature of things. But that educated men—graduates and otherwise—should follow suit, surely spells 'slave' mentality.'—Yours, etc.,

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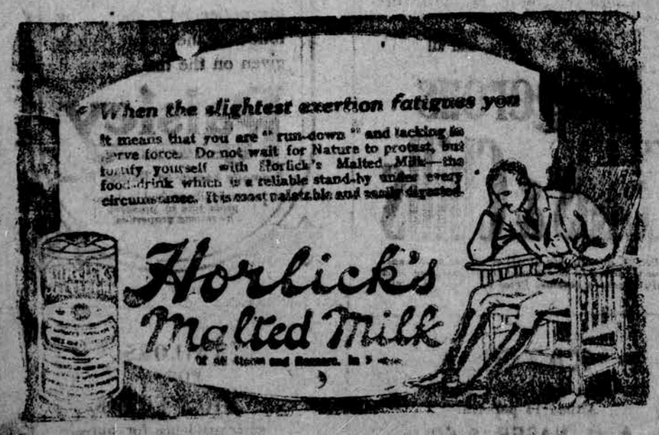
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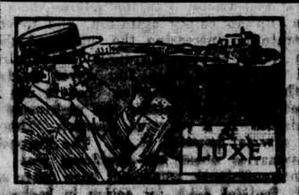

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